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Information series of the Indian National Committee of International Council of Museums.

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Introduction

Twenty Years of ICOM

The International Council of Museums in 1967 and 1968 calls to the attention of its members two twentieth anniversaries and invites their help in celebrating them in ways designed at once to advance their own national cause of museum development and to support ICOM's programme. These events of twenty years ago, so memorable for ICOM, are the museum meetings held just preceding Unesco's General Conference in Mexico City in November, 1947, resulting in ICOM's founding, and ICOM's first General Conference in Paris in July, 1948, which launched it as a non-governmental professional organization, having consultative status with Unesco.

Museum leaders from many parts of the world, members of the delegations of their respective Member States to Unesco's General Conference, and museum directors from Mexico and countries of Europe and America responding to Unesco's invitation to form an international organization in the museum field, to work with Unesco's Museums Division, assured for ICOM in 1947 wide international support, and representation of a broad range of types of museums.

Unesco started *Museum* in 1948 for ICOM's First General Conference, devoting its first number to the museums of Paris, which were its setting. Science and natural history museums as well as art and archaeology museums were among those described as significant factors in the French museum movement. Emphasis was placed on the renewal and improvement of museums, after the long interruption and set-backs of the war years.

To the First General Conference came museum leaders from every continent. They resolved to put their resources as a world-wide organization of experts into the many tasks in the museum field that needed doing. Over the years, that early promise of ICOM's First General Conference has been steadily realized, often in ways not foreseen at the time, and at varying rates according to circumstances, in different parts of the world. ICOM can point to a long list of accomplished tasks, useful to the profession and to museums' progress and growth. They relate to different fields of museum work and are as various as the museums themselves, which make up ICOM's membership. They correspond also to regional and national conditions, and to an extent they are affected by distance from Paris and the degree to which it is possible for

National Committee members to attend General Conferences and the special meetings organized by International Commitees and others associated with ICOM's work. Since individual ICOM members are generally aware only of what progress there is in their own subject. and also usually only in their own country, the total achievement of ICOM is often not fully appreciated, even by those who follow closely its activities. The Twentieth Anniversary provides a good occasion for India to review its relation with ICOM.

India had a National Committee almost as soon as ICOM took form. It represented the museums of the country by including in its membership the recognized Indian museum leaders, in as broad a range as the somewhat limited variety of museums permitted. A Museums Association of India had been founded in 1943, and furnished a basis for growth of professional museum interest. When Indian museum men visited Paris, they called on both Unesco's Museums Division, and on ICOM, but such visits were rare indeed, and attendance at ICOM's General Conferences impossible. Connection with Unesco's and ICOM's world-wide museum programmes had to be through *MUSEUM*, through *ICOM NEWS*, through the occasional publications of both organizations, through scanty correspondence. The distance between Paris and India seemed enormous. In Stockholm, in 1959, an Indian Museum man, the late Dr. K.N. Puri who happened to be in Europe on another errand, attended the General Conference and reported on India to the Executive Committee which had invited him. For ICOM it was a first contact, on a professional level, with India. Relations still remained somewhat tenuous, for though the Chairman of the Indian National Committee, Dr. T.N. Ramachandran. assisted in the early sixties by the Secretary, Shri C. Sivaramamurti, did their best to respond to ICOM's requests for information, to follow its publications, and had succeeded a few years earlier in stimulating a good response for the First International Campaign for Museums, India could participate only at long distance in ICOM affairs.

The first large attendance of Indians at a General Conference, thanks to a combination of fortunate circumstances, took place in 1962, at The Hague. Eleven Indians, representing a wide range of types of museums and professional experience, were able to attend. On their return, at the next meeting of the Museums Association of India, the majority of them contributed their observations on installation and other museum techniques to the Association's Seminar thus assuring wide benefit for the Indian museum profession from what they had learned. India was elected to the Executive Committee of ICOM and Indians began to be members of International Committee on various pertinent subjects. Occasionally India was represented at special meetings.

In spite of unfavourable conditions, eight Indian museum men were able to attend ICOM's 7th General Conference in New York in 1965. Once again they participated actively and what they observed and found useful for India, they brought back to their colleagues here. Meanwhile, the number of Indian museum workers going to Europe who could attend Unesco, ICOM, and related meetings increased. Two years ago the Unesco Regional Seminar on Museums, held in New Delhi and Bombay, in 1966, permitted Unesco's museum expert, and the Director of ICOM, as well as some international leaders, to come to India for some time to see Indian museums for themselves, and to meet with Indian museum workers. As a result, Paris and India seem less far apart. Can one regard this list of anthropology museums and collections, compiled and published by the Indian National Committee, as a first product of that closer relationship that has developed now between the worldwide museum movement headed by ICOM in Paris and the increased concern for museum development here?

This is the first such task that the Committee has carried out on its own resources. *The Directory of Indian Museums*, issued in 1959, was published by the Government of India in response to a Unesco request.

Probably no museum subject in India needs more attention than anthropology. This application, with its appraisal of collections and of what has been accomplished here and what needs to be done, serves the double purpose of furnishing the accurate information that ICOM desires and, perhaps more important, of pointing out an urgent need for museum development. Few countries are richer than India in tribal and folk arts and artifacts, and all that goes with ancient traditional communities, which have developed and been protected in some isolation over a long period of time. Their disappearance without trace, or with only inadequate records, will represent a loss, not only for India but for the world. This assessment of the present development of anthropology museums and collections indicates clearly needs and opportunities and should encourage increased effort in this field before it is too late.

The present publication of the Indian National Committee may be hailed on several scores, therefore, as a useful contribution to ICOM's museums cause.

GRACE MORLEY

New Delhi.
December, 1967.

Foreword

The Indian National Committee of the International Council of Museums, New Delhi, has an important role to play among the museums in India and abroad. Greater mutual understanding of collections and the activities in different museums in the country could be facilitated by colleagues coming together in this National Committee. Similarly, India's view point on museums and activities in Indian museums could be relayed to sister institutions abroad through ICOM. The response towards the active building up of the ICOM in India has been very generous from the different colleagues in the profession all over the country. This has encouraged Dr. Sachin Roy, Secretary of the Indian National Committee of ICOM, to set about collecting data on various aspects of museums including collections. He has started first with his own subject 'Anthropology' and tried to present a short descriptive account of the anthropological collections in the country in different museums. He has prepared this on the basis of replies generously supplied by different museums to a questionnaire circulated by him. It is unfortunate that details regarding the collections of certain museums could not be obtained inspite of repeated requests, but on the whole most museums have responded and it is a great pleasure that the Indian National Committee of ICOM is now able to place this booklet on Anthropological Collections in the Museums of India as No. 1 of its Information series.

It is a great joy that the Indian National Committee of ICOM has always had the blessings of Mr. T.N. Ramachandran, but for whom this institution in India would not have survived at all, and also of Dr. Grace Morley, who has by constant advice and personal attention helped this to be a vital organization to represent not only museums in India but also to make the museum movement in India felt in the international meetings of ICOM abroad. The Regional Agency for South and South-East Asia, headed by Dr. Grace Morley would further help this understanding of museums in this part of the world, and a knowledge of anthropological collections in India would help study and exchange of material between India and other parts of South-East Asia.

It is hoped that this would be followed regularly by similar booklets on other collections and other aspects of museum activities in India.

The National Committee feels thankful to Dr. Sachin Roy for the interest evinced by him in collecting this useful material to be made available through this booklet.

New Delhi. C. SIVARAMAMURTI
December, 1967.

Editor's Note

Anthropology is that branch of knowledge whose centre of interest is the study of Man from all aspects. India is a vast country with different environmental and socio-economic conditions, and is inhabited by a large variety of people. The task of Anthropology as a discipline to-day is to instil the idea of fundamental unity of mankind irrespective of time and place. In a vast country like this, having heterogenous cultural groups, it is only through integration that the growth of a free democratic nationalism is feasible, and with its multiplicity of cultures, the democratic structure of society cannot be built up without knowledge and respect for the various traditions prevaling among the different sections of the people especially among those who, for historical and ecological reasons, had kept away from the main currents of the national life until recently. Within the diversities of the various traditions there are frequently uniformities of values and symbolical meanings, and in the interest of national integration, these uniformities require to be adequately and appropriately interpreted to the different sections of the people. The Adivasis in India form a considerable section of the total population of India. Perhaps, except Africa, the largest concentration of such people anywhere in the world is in India, approximately 30 million at present. They are also presumed to form the oldest ethnological sector of the population and therefore, the term 'Adivasi' for them has become fairly popular in India. Apart from ethnic differentiation, culturally also, the Adivasis exhibit certain distinct characteristic features of their own.

Culturally, the Adivasis are homogenous unstratified ethnic groups possessing definite socio-cultural traditions of their own, dissociated from the greater tradition of the caste bound Hindu society. Therefore, in the matrix of the Indian cultural horizon, Adivasi culture occupies a significant position right from the time of the prehistoric period upto the present day.

The attitude in India towards the Adivasis, who are victims of certain historical forces, has changed greatly since independence, but there are still those who, in their pride of position look upon them as an inferior race. The spirit cannot be changed by romantic sentiments nor by the precepts of the constitution alone. The right attitude can be founded on knowledge and understanding and in creating respect for the Adivasis in the heart of the masses. But it seems indeed paradoxical that Man, who is trying to know everything about everything does not very often know many things about his own kind or social group. This paradox finds a physiological parallel in the fact that Man, or any other creature for that matter, who can see everything around him cannot see his own self without, at any rate, the help of a mirror. This is the mirror which is described as a 'museum' when talking in terms of Anthropology or culture, shifting the idea from an individual, speaking biologically, to the mass, speaking museologically. The best mirror is a museum which can give to a visitor a reflection of his own self and his culture compared with others and thus stimulate his thought processes to think of himself, know himself, his people and his country in a very wide perspective.

In our present day knowledge, to present the picture of the culture of a nation, Anthropological museums are considered as one of the best media. Because, an Anthropological museum is an institute which grows up with the collection of selected materials as a tangible record of man's cultural achievements, of his inventions and of materials which furnish facts about the cultural environment of mankind. In this respect, the role of Anthropological museums in India in presenting the unity and diversity of Indian cultures is most significant. Besides these traditional courses of events, the importance of ethnographic museums in India has been enhanced to a great extent after the independence of the country. For the uplift of the Adivasis in all spheres of life for their successfal integration with the general mass of India, many provisions and safeguards have been made in the Indian Constitution. As a result of these constitutional safeguards, together with rapid industrialisation, urbanisation and improved communication in the country as a whole under different development plans, social mobility, acculturation, etc. in the Adivasi culture have already been set in. Culture change has further been accentuated by economic upliftment. The rate of such changes is so rapid, that there is only one proposition left 'arrest it now or never'. It is now, therefore, the primary resposibility of the Anthropological museums in India to collect all categories of objects of Adivasi cultures within their scope, as well as possible, together with all sorts of information in their minute details to keep the traditional Adivasi cultures in record.

The immediate practical utility of the museum of Anthropology is too obvious and museums seem to be devoid of any potentiality for more academic pursuits in Anthropology. In fact in our country most of the museums are isolated from the main streams of teaching and research in Anthropology. The unfashionable status of research in material culture and the conservation of the museums are responsible for this unhappy situation. In recent times there has been considerable growth in Anthropology and it is desirable that museums of Anthropology should develop new fields of research, like culture change, values, symbolism as they are reflected in the material culture. But in pursuing these new lines, museum should not abandon the older research, the intensive studies of communities. What is still needed is the intensive study of those communities which are on the verge of biological or cultural extinction. There are many small communities which may become extinct or absorbed within a short period. The process of Hinduisation is steadily changing the customs at such a fast pace that their cultural extinction may be a matter of a few years. The collections are all that remain as resources for the study of their cultures. The salvage of Ethnographic information is our obligation to Anthropology and it could be appropriate for museums to take the lead. This requires planned collection data and field studies which complete the material make-up of the objects collected.

Museums are one of the major limbs of our education. The role of Anthropological studies would be to solve the intrinsic problem of our education. It would also open new avenues to the scholars for the discovery of the different stages of civilisation. Anthropology contributes a tremendous influence and guides properly for the final achievement in national integration and education.

India is proud of her cultural heritage and affection of acculturation is changing the phases very rapidly. It is the museum which can house them systematically in a modern scientific way.

The linking of the past with the present can plan for the future. A close acquaintance with the cultures of the past can help us to make workable models for the future. The Anthropological museums can show how one people have borrowed from another, the food habits, clothing, house types, appliances, etc., and to devise a way to build up a model of an unknown future. History tells us that an attempt to construct a future State has been caught between the rocks of insipidity and over-certainty. So the knowledge of cultures, both past and present, is one of the main resources of cultural creativity. This we need to-day through the museum. The existence of culture nourishes the idea that scientific and humanistic studies are a complement to each other and both the traditions are related in the museum. This can be illustrated by comparing an Art Museum to a museum of Natural History. The Museum of Natural History is a prism, in which all lives are refracted. The Art Museum also resembles a prism, in which each great modern style is a refraction of the human spirit brought to the height and serenity of expression. Both types of museums reveal the history of human life. They give stimulus to the imagination in different ways, but the idea of the plural form and relativity of human cultures is recognised.

The Anthropologist is a naturalist and the tradition in which he works is shaped in the atmosphere of museums of natural history. A museum plays a dominant role in the development of Anthropological research, theory and teaching all over the world.

Anthropology is peculiarly fitted to fill the need in liberal education. It imparts understanding of the remotest past of man in close relatioship to life to-day. The inclusive and the integrating approach of Anthropology offers a broad avenue for such learning. The integration is inherent in the Anthropologist's experience in the field. Anthropology has kept its own media of intra-disciplinary communication. So Anthropologists remain in communication with others through the concrete cases with which they deal. Hence, the Museum of Anthropology can communicate the fundamental values of the science of Man, which are essential for wisdom and perhaps for survival. Anthropologists hold them, not as distant ideals, but as the very essence of work one does. Those who have the full grasp of Anthropology can derive from their studies that view of mankind, that range of knowledge, that zest for new knowledge which are hallmarks of truely educated persons.

The Science of Man has already earned the desired results in other parts of the world. It can play a special role in Free India to-day for the emergence of a new and integrated society provided it is given proper opportunity and incentive through the practical operational activity of a museum.

In view of their functional potentials as mentioned above, the Anthropological museums at present in India may play the most significant role the need for which was also emphasised by the Anthropological Association of India, and recorded :

> "......in India, there is a continuity of cultural traditions since the hoary past. Many of the cultural traits are changing, but at the same time many are presenting. These aspects of continuity and change are to be brought to the general understanding of the masses, so that they can derive appropriate motivations in the task of building up the nation.
>
> "That in the fulfilment of the above tasks, various audio-visual media and specially museums have very important roles to play and that to enable the museums to perform their roles efficiently, full-fledged Anthropology Departments should be opened in all the leading museums of the country with which qualified Anthropologists who have specialised in different branches of Anthropology should be associated in adequate number.
>
> "That opening of full-fledged Anthropology Departments will not only be useful for essential social education of the people but also for promoting research in social studies in the country. In fact, even now the various university departments are making use of the ethnographic and other allied collections in the museums for imparting practical training to the post-graduate students. The slender resources of university departments do not allow them to make adequate collections of their own. If full-fledged Anthropology Departments are started in the leading museums the university departments will be immensely benefited.

"In view of the above fact, equal emphasis should be given on collection of specimens depicting different aspects of life of the people and on research for evaluating the same.

"That besides, educational aspect there is another aspect which is equally important. As a result of the inadequate attention given by the museums of India, to the task of collecting in a systematic and scientific manner, specimens depicting the traditions of disappearing cultures and technologies, the time is not very far, when it will be only in the museums of foreign countries, that such specimens will be available for study. This is a matter of national honour and national responsibility."

And Mr. Huges de Varine-Bohan, Director, ICOM, Paris mentioned in his "Report on the Mission to South and South-East Asia" that ...... ' in India it would appear that the importance of ethnography is not recognised which results in a virtually total absence of museums or museum departments devoted to this discipline.' His remarks initiated the present work, to compile at one place the present day position of the collection of ethnographical objects. With this objective in mind and to assess the present position of the Anthropological museums in India and their working potentials from different points of view, viz., number, category, scope, finance, staff, collection, display and arrangement, educational activities, etc., in comparison with vast magnitude of Adivasi population inhabiting this sub-continent, whose culture is changing very fast, the Indian National Committee of the International Council of Museums has taken up the task of collecting basic information on the Anthropological museums of India.

For this purpose, a prescribed schedule was circulated on behalf of the Indian National Committee of ICOM at the end of 1966 to 55 different categories of museums (both members and non-members of ICOM) all over the country. Ten important museums regretted that they have no collection on Anthropological objects of any kind. 28 museums did not respond even after reminders from our end. A classified list of museums which have submitted information in regard to their Anthropological collections, in response to the circular of the Indian National Committee of ICOM is as follows :

(a) National Museums and museums of National importance with the status of the National Museum :

1. National Museum, New Delhi.
2. Indian Museum, Calcutta, West Bengal.

(b) State Museums :

1. Central Museum, NEFA, Assam.
2. Shri Girdharbhai Sangrahalaya Children's Museum, Amreli, Gujarat.
3. Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda, Gujarat.

4. Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur, Gujarat.
5. Junagadh Museum, Junagadh, Gujarat.
6. Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh.
7. Shri Pratap Singh Museum, Srinagar, Kashmir.
8. Natural History Museum, Trivandrum, Kerala.
9. Madras Government Museum, Egmore, Madras.
10. Central Museum, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
11. Nagaland State Museum, Kohima, Nagaland.
12. Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
13. Punjab Government Museum, Patiala, Punjab.
14. Central Museum, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

(c) Private Museums :

1. Birla Academy of Art and Culture, Calcutta, West Bengal.
2. Ramakrishna Ashram Library-cum-Museum, West Bengal.

(d) University Departmental Museums :

1. Anthropological museum, Calcutta University.
2. ,, ,, Delhi University.
3. ,, ,, Gauhati University.
4. ,, ,, Lucknow University.
5. ,, ,, Punjab University
6. ,, ,, Utkal University.

(e) Tribal Research Institute Museums :

1. Museum of Bihar Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi, Bihar.
2. Museum of Cultural Research Institute, Calcutta, West Bengal.

The information thus available from twentysix museums has been compiled here in the form of a directory of Anthropological collections in the Museums of India together with a report on the scope and functions of those museums at present.

I wish to acknowledge my deep debt of gratitude to Dr Grace Morley, who has very kindly written the Introduction to this booklet and to Shri C. Sivaramamurti, the author of the first systematic Directory of Museums in India, for his kind foreword to this booklet.

I am grateful to Prof. M. N. Basu, Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology, Calcutta University, for kindly allowing me to incorporate his report on the importance of Cultural Anthropology in Museums and also for his valuable suggestions for the development of Anthropological museums in India.

Shri G. D. Khullar, National Museum, New Delhi kindly took the trouble of going through the proof of this booklet, and my grateful thanks are also due to him.

Chapter—I

Prologue :

Museums in India have been developed under the financial and administrative control of different authorities. On this basis, the museums having Anthropological collections may broadly be classified into four categories viz., (i) National Museums and museums of National importance with status of National Museum (under Central Government); (ii) State Museums(under State Government); (iii) University Departmental Museums (under the University); and (iv) Tribal Research Institute Museums (under the Research Institute). In addition to these four categories of museums, there are private museums, which are still in the formative stage.

Museums under each particular category enjoy certain advantages and limitations in relation to their development when they are compared with the museums belonging to the other categories. Museums under each category, have common aims and objectives. In relation to the objectives, their functional potential is regulated. As a result, the scope of development of Anthropological collections varies in different categories of museums. Therefore, to show the developmental trends of Anthropological collection in divergent ways under different authorities, a report on the condition of the Anthropological sections under each category of museums has been presented separately under the following headings :

(i) Anthropological collections under the National Museums and museums of Naional importance with the status of the National Museum.

(ii) Anthropological collections under the State Museums.

(iii) Anthropological collections under the Private Museums.

(iv) Anthropological collections under the University Departments of Anthropology.

(v) Anthropological collections under the Tribal Research Institutes.

Development of Anthropological collection under the National Museums and Museums of National importance with status of National Museum :

After independence of India, for the patronage of art and antiquities, the Government of India took upon itself the responsibility of development and reorganisation of museums in India. The Ministry of Education as a central agency, was entrusted with the task. To give leadership in this direction, the Ministry of Education has set up a "National Museum" in New Delhi directly under it and has also brought the museums of national importance under its purview. Among museums of this category, only two —National Museum, New Delhi and the Indian Museum, Calcutta, have Anthropological collections in their possession. On the basis of information submitted by these two museums on their Anthropological collections an attempt has been made to trace out the nature of development of Anthropological collection under this category.

The Anthropological section was first started in the National Museum in 1960 and the gallery was thrown open to public in 1961. The Anthropological collection of the Indian museum was started with the inception of the museum in 1814 under the initiative and patronage of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. With the enactment of the Indian Museum Act of 1960, giving this museum a status of the National Museum of Eastern India in the post independence context, the

Anthropological section which was under the supervision of the Anthropological Survey of India, was integrated with the Indian Museum Directorate in 1965.

The objective in building up the Anthropological collection in both the museums is to preserve the relics of the rich cultural heritage of India and also to make the museum a centre of visual education by imparting knowledge on Indian culture to the visiting public through the sectional collection.

The nature of collection of both the museums are mostly cultural, consisting of specimens of both tribal and folk cultures from different parts of India giving them the status of a representative national collection. The National Museum possesses some specimens of Physical Anthropology which the Indian Museum lacks altogether. Prehistoric cultural relics in both the museums have been put under the Archaeological sections, dissociating them completely from the Anthropological collections. The collection of specimens in the National Museum has mostly been made by purchase through Art Purchase Committee or received as gifts. But in the Indian Museum the Anthropological specimens have mostly been collected by expeditions to different tribal areas.

These two museums possess buildings of their own. But their Anthropological sections suffer from shortage of space both for exhibition and storage in view of the collections being large.

In both the museums, all the galleries, represent Cultural Anthropology. There is no separate Physical Anthropology gallery in either of the two museums. In display, modern audio-visual techniques have been adopted to make the sectional galleries attractive and educative to the visiting public. For making the museum a fruitful centre of visual education, different educational activities for people from all walks of life have been introduced in the sections with the help of qualified technical staff in co-ordination with well organised service units of the museums like Publication Unit, Presentation Unit, Photographic Unit, Preservation Unit and Educational Unit.

To run the sectional work efficiently there are a number of qualified technical staff members in both the museums exclusively for the Anthropological sections.

Both the museums have well-equipped laboratories where conservation work of Anthropological specimens is carried out.

To carry out educational activities, there are libraries in both the museums with a good number of books and journals on Anthropology. Both the museums, with the help of their photography units, maintain photographs and slides of Anthropological interest and supply them to outsiders at a nominal price on request. Among other categories of educational activities carried out by the Anthropological sections of these museums are publication of research papers, popular and scientific books, picture postcards, etc.; extension of facility of organised guided lecture tours to visitors round the sectional galleries; organisation of popular lectures on Anthropological topics and participation in temporary exhibitions organised in the museum.

In the Anthropological sections under this category, equal emphasis is not being given on all three vital aspects of museum services viz. (i) collection. (ii) Display and organisation of educational activities, to make the museums a real centre of visual education and rich repository of cultural heritage.

In this category of museums, Anthropological collections have been built up mostly with cultural Anthropological specimens to represent them as national collections together with a limited number of physical Anthropological specimens but with no specimens of prehistoric archaeology. The method of collection of even cultural Anthropological specimens in one of the museums through expeditions and field work has not been given proper importance. There are plans to open a physical Anthropology gallery in these museums. But it is yet to materialise.

Considering the scope and allround functional potentiality of the Anthropological section of the National Museum it is expected that adequate attention will be given by this section to the urgent task of collecting in a systematic and scientific manner, specimens depicting the traditions of disappearing cultures and technologies.

Development of Anthropological Collections under the State Museums in India :

In some of the States of India, under the administrative and financial patronage of the State Governments, Anthropological collections are being built up in the composite State museums. There is no exclusive ethnographic museum at present under the category of State museums with the exception of the central Museum NEFA and the newly established Nagaland State Museum. On the basis of the information submitted by the fourteen State museums so far as mentioned in the editor's note, the current picture of the Anthropological collections under the State museums of India is being presented here.

In the 19th century during the British rule, the nucleus of Anthropological collections in India was first made under the initiative taken by the scholars, learned societies, and the then native rulers. With the acquisition of Breek's collection, the Anthropological section of the Government Museum Madras was started in 1878 and subsequent additions of the collections of Manley; Rea and Thurston enriched the section appreciably. Ethnographic collections of the Baroda Museum and of the Lady Wilson Museum had their origin in 1895 and 1928 respectively under the patronage of the then native rulers of Baroda and Dharmpur. Out of the residual collection which was left behind from the ethnographic collection made in Central India for the British Museum, the Anthropological section of the Central Museum, Nagpur was started in 1914. After independence of India, Governments both in States and Centre came forward for the development of museums in India. Under the State patronage in 1948, a separate Anthropological section was started in the Junagadh Museum. A separate ethnographical Museum was established in Shillong as the Central Museum NEFA, in 1956. With the formation of a new State "Nagaland," a State Museum was also set up there. Anthropological collection for this museum was started from 1964-65.

In the post-independence period, for the development of museums in India, reorganisation and rennovation works were undertaken in different State museums. Introduction of dioramic display in the Lady Wilson Museum and the Baroda Museum, utilisation of audio-visual materials in display and organisation of educational programmes in some of the State museums deserve special mention in this respect.

The Anthropological collections under the different categories of museums have been built up with different ends in view. The collections under the State museums, starting from the British period upto the present day, are being made mainly to depict the cultural life of the people of India, particularly the States concerned with special reference to the Adivasis. This is specially meant for dissemination of knowledge to the visiting public on the cultural life of the people.

Except the Government Museum, Madras the very nature of Anthropological collections of the other State museums are exclusively ethnographic comprising specimens of tribal cultures and handicrafts of artisan communities, traditional dresses and ornaments, musical instruments, weapons, objects of daily use, etc. Among the State museums, only the Madras Government Museum possesses specimens representing three distinct branches of Anthropology-physical, prehistoric and cultural under its Anthropological collections.

The collections in different State museums have been made in different geographical areas. The ethnographic collections are mainly confined to the political boundary of their respective States at present, but some State museums, leaving aside the collections from their respective home States, possess also collection from other States of India and even have some specimens from countries outside India.

Methods which are followed in different State museums for the collection of specimeans are more or less the same. Most of the State museums acquire their specimens by purchase and donation. Besides these two methods only leading State museums explore other different avenues like field-work, excavation, etc. for acquiring specimens.

The total number of collections under the possession of different State museums vary considerably.Except the Government Museum, Madras (21,000),the rest of the State museums possess a limited number of specimens in their ethnographic collection.

Many of the existing buildings of the State museums are not suitable for the museum purposes. In regard to space for exhibition and storage allotted for the ethnography section of the museums, almost all of them suffer to a great extent, some even having no separate space for storage.

Except Madras, Baroda and the Central Museum, Nagpur, the rest of the State museums' Anthropological collections are displayed in a single gallery. Although a few have already started to adopt dioramic display, the rest of the museums are following the traditional display techniques. Only a few museums are using charts, maps, and photographs, etc. for better informative display.

Collections of the State museums are exclusively ethnographic in nature except Madras Government Museum which has exhibits of three distinct branches of Anthropology.

A very few State museums like the Government Museum, Madras, the Central Museum, NEFA, the Nagaland Museum and the Central Museum, Nagpur, have staff exclusively for the Anthropological section.

Although all the State museums have a library of their own, the collection of Anthropological books in those libraries is most insignificant in comparison to the books belonging to other sections. Only the Madras Government Museum has a separate library for its Anthropological section.

In the field of publication, guide-books and catalogues for the Anthropological collection brought out by the Government Museum, Madras deserve mention. Very few museum of this category arrange or organise temporary exhibitions or participate in outside exhibitions. Arrangement for guiding visitors in sectional galleries and organising lectures on Anthropology are there but only in museums like the Government Museum, Madras, the Lady Wilson Museum and the Baroda Museum, etc.

In short, the analysis of the information furnished by the State Museums reveals that although the Anthropological collections were being made by a few State Museums even from the British period, except the Government Museum, Madras particularly and the Baroda Museum to some extent, the rest of the State Museum's Anthropological sections are still poorly organised not having a good representative collection, sufficient, space for exhibition and storage, adequate staff, library facility, attractive display, etc. The impact of the museum movement in India after independence has however, made some State Museums introduce dioramas, and other audio-visual materials for better display and also carry on educational activities in the form of guiding visitors, organising lectures, etc. in the section, the measures adopted so far for allround development is far from adequate. However, the scope of Anthropological collections in the composite State museums is being developed at present, emphasising only the ethnographic aspect, leaving the physical Anthropology and prehistory totally neglected. The collections of the State museums are primarily concentrated within their respective States focussing mainly on the tribal and folk cultures.

Development of Anthropological Museum in the University Departments of Anthropology :

Under the direct administrative and financial control of the University Departments of Anthropology, Anthropolgical museums have come up in almost all the Departments of Anthropology of different Universities. For the present survey, so far six University departmental museums viz. Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Lucknow, Panjab and Utkal have responded. The present picture of the Anthropological collections under the departmentel museums has been prepared out of the information submitted by those six museums.

Anthropological collection by the University departments of Anthropology was first started as early as 1920 when Calcutta University opened its Department of Anthropology, first of its kind in India. In the post-independence period, to enlarge the scope of Anthropological studies a number of Universities like Delhi (1947); Gauhati (1948) Lucknow (1950); Utkal (1958); and Panjab (1960) opened Anthropological Departments. Along with the departments, departmental museums also came into existence.

All the museums attached to the University departments of Anthropology, have been set up mainly to impart practical training to the departmental students with the help of museum specimens and also to utilise them for research purposes. As a result, they have been set up as inseparable adjuncts to the parent departments.

The Anthropological collections of the University departmental museums had been built up in accordance with the University curriculum. In the University curriculum, Anthropology has been divided into three broad branches viz. (i) Physical Anthropology; (ii) Prehistoric Archaeology and (iii) Socio-cultural Anthropology. To comply with the respective sectional demands, the collections of the departmental museums are composed of specimens of Physical Anthropology, Prehistoric Archaeolgy and Ethnology.

To present the picture of the tribal culture to the students in course of carrying out practical work the museums require a good collection of specimens in their variety of forms from different geographical regions and also from different ethnic groups. The collections of the University departmental museums have, therefore, been made from almost all the major tribes inhabiting the different parts of India and therby giving the collection, specially the ethnographic part, a national status. Beside the Indian specimens, Delhi, Panjab, Utkal University Departmental museums possess some foreign specimens in their collections, as well.

As the departmental museums have to collect different categories of specimens covering the major branches of Anthropology from different parts of the country, all possible means of acquiring specimens like purchase, field-work, excavation, donation, exchange and exploration, etc. have been adopted.

These University Departmental Museums are not meant for the public. They are concerned only with the students, not merely for visual observation but for practical work as well. Therefore, nothing significant has yet been done for display in this category of museums. Except Delhi and Panjab University Departmental museums the rest of the four museums mentioned earlier, do not possess any separate gallery for exhibition of there specimens. Instead, the specimens in these museums are kept in a room or in a number of rooms which are again not exclusively for the musem display. Most of the gallery rooms serve as museum-cum-class rooms.

For display, each specimen in the museum with a label is kept generally in glass fitted showcases to protect it from dust and dirt. Only the charts, maps, photographs and models etc. which are necessary for imparting lessons through museum specimens are usually on display in these museums.

With the starting of the museum movement in India, recently some of these museums like the Gauhati, Utkal, and Panjab and Delhi University Departmental museums, have created a post of a Curator for their museums.

The laboratory for imparting museological training (Calcutta and Utkal University) and library are two inseparable adjuncts to the department for educating according to the University curriculum. The departmental museum takes the help of these two co-ordinating units of the parent department instead of setting them up separately for itself.

Furthermore, as the main function of the museum is to facilitate the students, carrying out practical work with the help of museum specimens, the other categories of educational activities like publication, exhibition, popular lectures, film-shows, etc., which are organised in public museums are seldom found in this category of museums.

In short, the general trend of development of Anthropological museums in India under the University Departments is that they are being oriented mainly in the following directions:—

(1) The University Departmental Museums are exclusively Anthropological in nature.

(2) Collection of specimens in large numbers from different parts of India and from different ethnic groups is being made to meet the needs of the departmental students and thereby collection particularly in ethnographic aspects, is being developed as a national collection.

(3) Collections are being built up in three distinct branches of Anthropology, viz. (i) Physical Anthropology; (ii) Prehistoric Archaeology and (iii) Ethnology — thereby these departmental museums are pioneer also in developing Physical Anthropology in the museums of India.

(4) Although there is no bar against interested public seeing the collection of Departmental museums, this category of museums is practically meant for the study and research by the departmental students and research workers. Therefore, in their activities, attractive display and organisation of educational programmes for the general public have received little attention so far.

Development of the Anthropological Museums under the tribal research Institutes:

After independence of India for the allround development of the tribal people, to integrate them with the rest of the Indian population, the need for welfare measures for the tribals in consonance and harmony with their way of life was keenly felt. To help the administrative unit of the Tribal Welfare Department of the State Governments was helped by furnishing basic information on different aspects of tribal life and culture to enable it to plan effectively and also to assess the results of different developmental and welfare measures undertaken. Tribal Research Institutes were set up in a number of States with a fairly large tribal population. Due to implementation of different developmental plans and welfare schemes together with constitutional safeguards and the country's rapid industrialisation, urbanization and improved communication, changes in tribal life have set in from all directions. As a result, tribal culture in India is changing very fast at present. To preserve the fast changing traits of material culture of the tribal folk and also to carry on researches on these socio-economic and techno-cultural aspects, the Tribal Research Institutes have set up ethnographic museums as one of the wings of the Institutes. The report on the collection of Anthropological specimens under the Tribal Reseach Institutes has been prepared on the basis of information submitted by two museums under Bihar and West Bengal Research Institutes. These museums were established in their respective State Institutes in 1954 and 1955 respectively.

The Research Institutes are functioning at the State level. Hence the collections of the institutional museums are confined only to the political boundary of the State concerned. Again as the Institutes are carrying on researches on the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes and also deal with the welfare activities of other backward classes of people, the Institutional museums collections are composed of the objects of material cultures collected mainly from the tribals and other artisan communities inhabiting the State. As the function of such Institutional museums is to preserve the relics of the fast changing tribal culture and to carry on research on them, and the Institutes have research staff and adequate funds for carrying on extensive field work, the collections of the museums are made mostly by fieldwork. The nature of field data which is necessary for carrying on research can best be collected by field-work in the cultural environment. Of course, collection of specimens by purchase and gift is also made by these museums. But the growth of collections of such museums is not encouraging enough due to the fact that they are also experiencing considerable difficulties in different spheres of their development such as limitation of funds for acquiring specimens (Bihar Tribal Welfare Institute's Museum) and paucity of space for want of a suitable building (Cultural Research Institute, West Bengal). As the Institutes are directly concerned with current problems of Tribal Welfare and the museums are being utilised for carrying on research to throw light on those problems, the museums collection is exclusively ethnographic in nature, having no place for Prehistory and Physical Anthropology, at present.

As the museums are trying to present the picture of tribal culture with the help of exhibits in the gallery, considerable attention is being paid to this arrangement and display. Even though, some of the Institutes are facing difficulties for want of space, yet separate rooms have been allotted for museum exhibits and storage. In view of their limited funds and space, it is not possible for them to adopt very expensive dioramic display at present. But to make the display informative and attractive in other ways, audio-visual materials like charts, models, photographs, etc. are being used in the museums. To run the museum affairs efficiently, the museums have one or more staff members exclusively for the purpose. In their work, they are also being assisted by other research and technical staff of the unit in view of the fact that the museums are one of the coordinating units of the Institutes.

In the Anthropological study, photography contributes much as it facilitates arresting the cultural environment of a tribe at a particular time. Photographs can best be utilised for study purposes or for keeping in record as also to supplement authenticity of data collected theoretically. For the purpose, most of the Institutes are provided with a photography section with cameras and other accessories for both still and cine photography (16mm) projectors, etc. The museum by synchronising its activities with Institutes, utilises the photography section and all its accessories for the educational activities of the museum, such as maintaining slides and photographic albums of Anthropological interest, utilisation of projector and departmental films for organising film shows, etc. As the departmental works coincide with the museums in some spheres, the scope of running educational activities in the museum is greater without incurring much expenditure for the purpose.

The Institutes, for carrying on research, have built up libraries of their own with a representative collection of Anthropological literature and journals. Like the museum, the library is also a wing of the Institute. As a result, there is no separate library for the museums. Institutes, libraries meet their need.

Although the museums have no publication of their own, the museum news, articles concerning the museum and the result of museum researches are published in the publications of the Institutes like Quarterly News-letter of the Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute and Bulletin of the Cultural Research Institute, West Bengal. For want of space, it is not possible for the museums to organise any temporary exhibition within their premises. But they often participate in the exhibitions outside to spread the information about the activities of tribal welfare and to depict the picture of tribal culture of the States. Although they are open to public, they are not public museums in the real sense. As a result, no regular educational programme is organised in these museums. But to the interested visitors, necessary information is furnished on request.

The museums under the Tribal Research Institutes are being developed exclusively as ethnographic museums. Collections are being made in these museums in a systematic way to present the cultural life of the States and also to carry on research work. Publications, library facilities, photographic records, field data, etc. all are available for carrying on research. Being a wing of the Institute, which is meant for Anthropological work, the museum gets all sorts of scholastic help from the parent Institute as is necessary for the development of an Anthropological museum. Therefore, under the Tribal Research Institutes, there is much scope for the development of Anthropological museum, provided they can overcome the primary obstacles which they are facing at present, due to paucity of finance and space.

Epilogue :

Considering the richness of ethnographical and other Anthropological objects in India, the total number of museums containing ethnographical specimens is only 14. 14% of the total museums which is negligible and paints a really gloomy picture. This is all the more true when compared with the number of museums in the other parts of the world.

**Total number of museums in India. 1.	Total ethnographical museums. 2.	Total museums having ethnographical collection other than (2) 3.	Total of Nos.2&3.
251	18 (7.2%)	19 (7.64%)	37(14.14%)

Numerical strength of the ethnographical collection in the museums of India is also very insignificant as compared to the ethnographical collections in the museums of the world and more so with the museums of the U.S.A.,as will be evident from the table below

Name of the museums in India	Number of Ethnographical specimens.	Museums in the U.S.A.	Number of Ethnographical specimens
National Museum, Delhi	4200	Alabama	2000
Indian Museum, Calcutta	12360	Arizona	25000
Central Museum, NEFA	1413	Arkansas	8100
Lady Wilson Museum, Gujarat	1000	California	84350
Junagadh Museum, Gujarat	82	Colorado	3000
Natural History Museum, Trivandrum	321	Connecticut	8300
Madras Government Museum	24000	Delaware	100
Central Museum, Nagpur	2000	District of Columbia	3200
Nagaland State Museum	45	Florida	10500
Orissa State Museum	749	Georgia	2150
Punjab Government Museum	2000	Idaho	500
Central Museum, Jaipur	1500	Illinois	7200
Anthropological Museum (C.U.)	3000	Indiana	3750
Anthropological Museum (D.U.)	1000	Iewa	6200
Anthropological Museum (D.T.)	543	Kansas	6400
Anthropological Museum (L.U.)	150	Kentucky	3200
Anthropological Museum (P.U.)	400	Louisiana	300
Museum of the Bihar Tribal Research Institute	1000	Maine	1200
Museum of the Cultural		Maryland	2000

** For detail list of Indian Museum refer Appendix—II

@ Ricciardelli. A.F., A Census of Ethnographical Collections in U.S. Museum's, Museum News, Journal of the American Association of Museums, Vo.46, No.1, September, 1967.

1	2	3	4
Research Institute	1000	Massachusetts	65711
Ramakrishna Ashram Library-cum-Museum	50	Michigan	18820
Shri Girdharbhai Sangrahalaya	Figure not available	Minnesota	10300
Children's Museum, Amreli		Missouri	4500
Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda		Mississippi	500
Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba		Montana	3700
Anthropological Museum (G.U.)		Nebraska	11100
Birla Academy of Art and Culture, Calcutta		Nevada	7500
		New Hampshire	6000
		New Jersey	10000
		New Mexico	36500
		New York	67500
		North Carolina	3300
		North Dakota	6200
		Ohio	20000
		Oklahoma	25000
		Oregon	7500
		Pennsylvania	36200
		Rhode Island	6200
		South Carolina	2600
		Tennessee	2100
		Texas	16600
		Utah	1000
		Vermont	1500
		Virginia	1000
		Washington	23200
		West Virginia	1000
		Wisconsin	33600
		Wyoming	1050
		Smithsonian Institution Field Museum American Museum of Natural History Museum of the American Indian Peabody Museum of Harvard	940000

All these facts and figures put together amply justify the comments made by the Director, ICOM, Paris about the condition of the ethnographical museums and their collections in India.

It is also unfortunate, as is evident from the present survey, that inadequate attention has been given by the museums of India in the matter of collecting and displaying of Anthropological objects systematically and scientifically.

India is a vast country and has a rich deposit of ethnographical and other Anthropological material. Considering the rapid change of culture in the different parts of India, it is high time that the museums in this country should feel that the salvage of ethnographical material with proper documentation, is their obligation, and the lead should be taken by the museums, at least those which are financially in a position to do it.

Chapter—II

Directory

National Museums and Museums of National Importance with Status of National Museum :

1. National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi-11
2. Indian Museum, 27, Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Calcutta-13. West Bengal

National Museum, New Delhi

Introduction :

The National Museum, first of its kind in India, has been established directly under the administrative and financial control of the Ministry of Education, Government of India. This museum, both on the basis of collection as well as from the administrative point of view, is national in character. The museum is a composite art museum with Anthropology as one of its sections.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objective :

To make the National Museum a repository of India's rich cultural heritage and also to utilise the collection for imparting visual education, the Anthropological section was set up.

History :

The Anthropological Section of the National Museum was opened in 1960 with the collection of costumes of India received as gift from the different States of India. The sectional gallery was first opened in 1961.

Collection :

The Anthropological collection of the National Museum consist of costumes, tribal and folk arts and crafts, skeletons and other specimens of physical Anthropology, photographs, slides and films which have been collected from all over India. Tribal collection has specially been made from all the tribes of NEEA, major tribes of M.P., Bihar, Orissa and from the selected tribes of other States. The section contains altogether 4200 specimens at present. The collection of these specimens has so far been made either by purchase through Art Purchase Committee or received as donation.

Building :

The museum has a building of its own. Only one-third of the building is now ready for accommodation. As a result, the exhibition space for the Anthropological section is not sufficient. The storage space available for the section at present is inadequate and with the increase of specimens, problem of additional space will become acute.

Gallery and Display :

At present, there are two galleries, one displaying the costumes of India and the other, a few folk and tribal art specimens from Dr. Verrier Elwin's collection. There is no separate physical Anthropology gallery in the section. Audio-visual materials like charts, maps, model, photographs and labels are being liberally used for better informative display of specimens exhibited in the gallery.

Staff :

There are only two Officers—one Keeper and one Deputy-Keeper in the scale of pay Rs. 700-1250 and Rs. 400-950 respectively for the Anthropology section.

Laboratory :

The laboratory facility which is now available in the museum for the conservation of museum collection is also suitable for all types of Anthropological specimens.

Library :

To carry out educational activities efficiently, the National Museum has a well-equipped central library. There are about 5000 books on Anthropology in this central library. This library also subscribes six leading Anthropological journals.

Publication :

For the convenience of the visiting public, a book "An Introduction to Anthropology Gallery" has been published. Among other sectional published material a book on museology with special reference to Anthropology, short notes on temporary exhibitions, occassional research papers are conspicuous. Over and above these sectional publications there are general guide books in the National Museum, which also cover the Anthropology gallery.

Photography :

The National Museum has a full-fledged photography unit which takes care of this section. The section also maintains photographic albums, slides, cine films, etc. on subjects of Anthropological interest.

Exhibition :

The Anthropological section organises temporary exhibitions in the museum and also participates in special Anthropological exhibitions organised outside the museum.

Publicity :

Publicity of this section is carried out by the section dealing with the Education service through the local Newspapers, Radio, etc.

Educational Activities :

Facility of guided tours round the sectional galleries by trained Guide lecturers is also extended to the visitors and students.

Future Scheme of Development :

There is a scheme to arrange a separate gallery for the Physical Anthropology as soon as next phase of the building is complete.

Indian Museum, Calcutta

Introduction :

Under the Ministry of Education, Government of India, and administered under an Act of Parliament, the Indian Museum is of the status of a National Museum. This museum is administered by a Board of Trustees through the Director with financial assistance from the Ministry of Education, Government of India. It is a composite museum with Anthropology as one of its sections.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objective :

The Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum has been set up to show the cultural and physical aspects of the tribal people with special reference to India.

History :

The Indian Museum, Calcutta, is the oldest museum in India. It was established in 1814. The Anthropological collection of this museum was started since the inception of the museum. At the initial stage, the Anthropological collection was under the Archaeological Section. In 1904, they were brought under the Zoological section as proposed by Sir Herbert Risely, the then Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum. But with the formation of the Department of Anthropology in 1945, the ethnography gallery became a separate section in the Indian Museum under the supervision of the Department of Anthropology. By the process of integration, the Anthropological section was brought under the administration of the Indian Museum Directorate in September, 1965. This section is now one of the technical sections of the Indian Museum Directorate.

Collection :

Collection of the Anthropological section of the Indian Museum includes both Indian and Trans-Indian specimens collected from the tribal and folk communities. Primarily, the collection is composed of specimens of cultural Anthropology. Outside India, collections have been made from S.E. Asia, Japan, China Polynesia and Ethiopia. Indian collections have been made from major tribes like Andamanese, Nicobarese, Baiga, Miri, Mishmi, Abor, Mikir, Garo, Khasi, Naga, Dafla, Khampti, Toda, Khond, Chenchu, Gond, Kanikkar, Urali, Riang, Birhor, Santal, Saora, Bhil, Kadar, Oraon, Munda, Ho, Kota, Maler, Shompen, Kachari, Malpaharia, etc. from different parts of India giving it a status of a national collection. There are altogether 12,360 specimens in the Anthropological Section. These collections have been made mostly by purchase during field expeditions and also received as gifts.

Building :

The Museum has a building of its own. But being a very old building it is not very suitable for the exhibition and storage of the Anthropological specimens in the present context. The Anthropological Section suffers from inadequacy of space both for exhibition and storage. At present approximately 11542 sq. ft. and 2093 sq. ft. areas are being used for exhibition and storage respectively.

Gallery and Display :

There are at present three sectional galleries viz. (i) Introductory gallery; (ii) Cultural Anthropology gallery and (iii) Musical instruments gallery. There is no physical Anthropology gallery at present, but a plan is there to set up a physical Anthropology gallery. In the display of Cultural Anthropology gallery dioramas have been mostly used together with other categories of audio-visual materials like maps, models, photographs, improvised short and descriptive labels, etc. in good number.

Staff :

Following staff is exclusively meant for the Anthropological section of the museum :

(i)	Curator	one	Rs. 350—900.
(ii)	Senior Technical Assistant	one	Rs. 210—425.
(iii)	Guide Lecturer	one	Rs. 210—425.
(iv)	Gallery Assistant	one	Rs. 150—300.
(v)	Jnuior Technical Assistant	one	Rs. 150—300.
(vi)	Ethno-Collector	one	Rs. 110—130.

Laboratory :

The museum has a well equipped laboratory. All kinds of conservation work of the Anthropological specimens is done in this laboratory.

Library :

The museum has a Central library which contains 70 books on Anthropology. One Anthropological journal is subscribed.

Publication :

For the Anthropological galleries of this museum there is a guide book in three languages—English, Bengali and Hindi. Picture post-cards of Anthropological specimens are available for sale. In the Bi-annual Bulletin of the Indian Museum, articles on Anthropological topics, new items and educational activities of the Anthropological section are published.

Photography :

In the photography unit of this museum and also in the photo-library, record photographs of Anthropological specimens are maintained in albums. They are made available to the scholars for study purposes. Slides both coloured and black and white of Anthropological interest are also maintained and they are given on loan to scholars for delivering illustrated lectures. Photographs of Anthropological interest and slides are supplied to outsiders at low rate on request.

Exhibition :

The Anthropological Section participates in the temporary exhibitions organised by the museum along with other sections. This section has not yet joined any outside exhibition. But specimens from the section are given on loan to organise exhibitions by outsiders.

Publicity :

The publicity of this section is made through press releases, radio-broadcast, Bulletin of the Indian Museum.

Educational Activities :

(i) Visitors are guided round the galleries by a trained Guide-Lecturer exclusively meant for the Anthropological galleries.

(ii) Under the bi-annual popular lectures scheme, two lectures are arranged annually for discourses on the Anthropological collections of the museum by eminent scholars on the subject. These lectures are published in the Bulletin of the Indian Museum.

(iii) The section extends facilities to students by arranging special guided tours round the sectional galleries and also arranges film shows on Anthropological topics.

Future Scheme for Development :

There are proposals for setting up of two new galleries viz. (i)Tribal and Folk jewellery gallery and (ii) Physical Anthropology gallery.

State Museums :

1. Central Museum, NEFA, — Shillong, Assam.
2. Shri Girdharbhai Sangrahalaya Children's Museum— Amreli, Gujarat.
3. Museum and Picture Gallery, Sayaji Park, — Baroda, Gujarat.
4. Lady Wilson Museum, — Dharampur, Gujarat.
5. Junagadh Museum, Sakkar Bag, — Junagadh, Gujarat.
6. Bhuri Singh Museum, — Chamba, Himachal Pradesh.
7. Shri Pratap Singh Museum, — Srinagar, Kashmir.
8. Natural History Museum, — Trivandrum, Kerala.
9. Madras Government Museum, — Egmore, Madras-8.
10. Central Museum, — Nagpur, Maharashtra.
11. Nagaland State Museum, — Kohima, Nagaland.
12. Orissa State Museum, — Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
13. Punjab Government Museum, -- Patiala, Punjab.
14. Central Museum, Ram Niwas Bagh, — Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Central Museum, NEFA, Shillong

Introduction :

This museum is a State museum financed and run by the NEFA administration, Ministry of Home Affairs through the Research Department. Its collection confines within the geographical boundary of NEFA. It is exclusively an Anthropological museum.

Objective :

The museum has been established to collect and preserve the articles of arts and crafts of NEFA and also to present the picture of the material culture of the area.

History :

The Central Museum of NEFA was established in 1956. Besides this museum, there are five other museums established in the same year in six different districts of NEFA.

Collection :

Altogether 1413 specimens are there in the central museum having been collected from different districts of NEFA by purchase, making field-work and also by receiving as gift. The specimens have been collected from the tribes like Monpa, Sherdukpen, Aka, Miji, Khonsa, Bangni of Kameng District; Dafla, Apatani, Hill Miri of Subansiri District; Adi from Siang District, Mishmi, Khampti, Singpho of Lohit District and Wancho, Nocte, Tangsa, Singpho of Tirap District.

Building :

The building where the museum is at present accommodated is not suitable for museum purposes. It suffers much for want of space both for display and storage. The exhibition galleries are comprised of three rooms having measurements (i) Hall (45′×20′); (ii) Parlor (45′×10′) and (iii) Textile room (15′×15′). The store-room is about the size of 16′ x 8′ only.

Gallery and Display :

The exhibits are all displayed in showcases illustrated with photographs.

Staff :

(i) Curator (M.Sc. in Anthropology).

(ii) Laboratory Asstt.

Laboratory :

There is a small laboratory in the museum.

Library :

The museum has no separate library of its own, but the district library and the museum being housed in the same building, this library serves the purpose of the museum. The library does not subscribe any Anthropological journal.

Educational Activities :

At present, there is no publication of the museum. Attempt is being made to publish a book "On the material culture of the people of NEFA, a museum study."

Photography Unit :

At present, there is no photography section in the museum. But there are 50 translite boxes in the central museum.

Exhibition :

Although the museum does not organise temporary exhibitions within the museum, it participates in the special exhibitions organised by others outside the museum. Exhibits are not given on loan to outsiders for organising exhibitions.

Special Educational Service :

There is no arrangement for any special educational service at present in the museum.

Future Scheme for Development :

There is no such scheme at present.

Shri Girdharbhai Sangrahalaya Children's Museum, Amreli

Introduction :

Shri Girdharbhai Sangrahalaya Children's Museum is a regional private trust museum run by a special museum committee with financial assistance from the State Government, local municipality and Jila Panchayat. It is a composite museum with Anthropology as one of its sections.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objective :

The Anthropology section of the museum has been set up to preserve the regional cultural traits and also to educate the visiting public.

Collection :

The sectional collection of the museum consists of Kathi house, life-size statues of shepherds, Kathis, etc., and also art works presenting the regional culture of Saurashtra in Gujarat, particularly the cultural relics of the Kathis, a local tribe. The collection has been acquired by field-expeditions.

Building :

The museum has no building of its own. The existing building is unsuitable for Anthropological museum. Paucity of space for the Anthropological section both for exhibition and storage is keenly felt.

Gallery and Display :

There is only one gallery for displaying Anthropological specimens in this museum. Audio-visual display materials are used for proper display of Anthropological specimens.

Laboratory :

There is no laboratory in the museum for the conservation of the Anthropological specimens collected and displayed.

Library :

The museum has a small library. It does not subscribe any Anthropological journals.

Educational Activities :

The museum has no Anthropological publications. Pamphlet is published for circulation of museum news etc. Picture post cards of Anthropological specimens are available in the museum for sale. For want of photography unit the museum does not maintain any photographs or slides of the Anthropological objects. It does not organise any exhibition in the museum nor it participates in any outside exhibitions. Children are invited in groups and are shown round the galleries. Occasionally essay competition, debate, etc. are organised for the children.

Future Scheme :

There is a scheme to collect a good number of museum specimens provided funds permit.

Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda

Introduction :

This museum is a State museum under the administrative control of the Education Department, Government of Gujarat. In collection, its status is like that of a national museum, as it has collections from different parts of India. It is a composite museum with Anthropology as one of its sections and was established in the year 1894.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objective :

The Anthropological section of the museum has been set up with a view to promote research in Anthropology and also to acquaint the visiting public with the cultural life of the people.

History :

The Anthropological section of this museum was established as early as in 1895. First re-organisation of this section on modern lines was undertaken in 1953. Entire display of the ethnological gallery was renovated. A few dioramas depicting tribal life were also set up in the sectional gallery.

Collection :

The collection of the Anthropological section includes different types of arms (clubs to fire-arms), implements of husbandry, ornaments, dresses, house-hold articles of daily use, musical instruments, symbols and requisites of religious, marriage and death ceremonies, etc., collected from various parts of India and foreign countries representing local, national and foreign cultures. In India collections have been made from the forest tribes of Songadh and Vyara, Rabaris and Kathis of Saurastra, Bhavaiyas of Gujarat and the tribal people inhabiting the Nicobar Islands, Nagaland, NEFA, other parts of Assam, etc. There are collections from the craftsman communities like goldsmith, Lohar, etc. The specimens were collected by Late H.H. the Maharaja of Baroda during his several expeditions. Some of the specimens were purchased by him. At present, the Anthropological specimens are being acquired by purchase and also by undertaking field-work. Altogether, there are 2184 specimens in this section.

Building :

Although the museum has a building of its own, it is not suitable and adequate for Anthropological exhibits. At present, only 1200 sq. ft, and 800 sq. ft. areas are being utilised for exhibition and storage purposes respectively. In view of the large number of collections possessed by the museum, the space allotted for the Anthropological section is not at all adequate for both the purposes.

Gallery and Display :

There are two galleries, viz. Indian ethnology and foreign enthnology in the Anthropology section of this museum. Audio-visual materials are used for display in the gallery. Dioramas are also there in the gallery. But there is no physical Anthropology gallery attached to this museum.

Staff :

The Keeper of the Science section of the museum looks after the Anthropological collection. There is no separate staff to manage this section.

Laboratory :

For conservation of its specimens the Anthropological section takes the help of the museum laboratory.

Library :

The central library of this museum has about 100 books on Anthropology. It subscribes only one journal on Anthropology.

Publication :

There is no special publication on Anthropology but papers on Anthropology are published in the annual "Bulletin of the Museum and Picture Gallery". Picture postcards of the Anthropological specimens are, however, available on sale.

Photographs :

This museum has a photography section which meets the photographic needs of the Anthropological section and also maintains photographs and slides on subjects of Anthropological interest.

Exhibition :

The Anthropological section of the museum does not organise any temporary exhibitions nor participate in any special exhibition. The Museum specimens are not given on loan to outsiders for organising exhibitions.

Publicity :

Report on the different sectional activities of the museum is reported to the press annually.

Educational Service :

Guided school visits, gallery talks, film shows, etc. are the special educational activities and service rendered by the museum.

Future Scheme aud Development :

There is a programme of organising a full-fleged Indian ethnological section with several habitat-group cases depicting the tribal life of Gujarat in the proposed extension to the present building.

Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur

Introduction :

The Lady Wilson Museum is a regional museum under the administration of the Department of Museums, Government of Gujarat. The State Government finances this museum. It has a building of its own. Anthropology is one of the sections of this composite museum. It was established in the year 1928.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objective :

For encouraging the cultural, educational and industrial activities of the tribals of Dharampur and also for their welfare, the Anthropological section of the museum was established.

History :

The Lady Wilson Museum, named after the wife of the then Governor of Bombay, Lord Wilson, was established in 1928 under the initiative taken by the late Maharaja of Dharampur, H.H. Vijay Deviji Rana. As the museum is situated in the tribal zone and one of its main activities is to encourage the cultural, artistic, educational and industrial activities of the tribals and other backward classes, the Anthropological section is of special interest. Recently, the development of the Anthropological section has been taken up in hand. A number of dioramas have been constructed to present the cultural life of the tribals of Gujarat and also of India. The development work is being continued at present. It has been proposed to develop this museum into a specialised museum of Anthropology with a Tribal Research and Training Centre as one of its departments.

Collection :

There are approximately 1000 Anthropological specimens comprising dresses, ornaments, objects of arts and crafts, musical instruments and specimens of tribal material culture collected specially from the tribes of Gujarat and Madras like Kukanas, Naikas, Dhodias, Dublas, Rabaris, Warlis, Todas and craftsmen communities like goldsmiths, weavers, etc. The museum also possesses specimens of the Maoris of Newzealand. The existing collection of the section was purchased by the Maharaja of the former Dhaarmpur State and later on he donated it to the Museum.

Building :

The existing building was not originally designed for the museum. But after suitable additions and alterations, it is now made fit for museum purposes. At present, floor areas of 3734 sq. ft. and 129 sq. ft. are being utilised for exhibition gallery and storage space of the Anthropology section respectively. But the space available for both gallery and storage are not at all adequate.

Gallery and Display :

There is only one gallery of cultural Anthropology in this museum at present. Dioramas (12 in number) equipped with appropriate background painting have been installed in the gallery. Photographs and charts are also being utilised for display purposes. There is no physical Anthropology section as yet.

Staff :

There is no separate staff for the Anthropological section. One Curator (Rs. 220-10-300) looks after the entire museum at present.

Laboratory :

The museum has no laboratory attached to it. Only normal precautionary measures are taken for the upkeep of the Anthropological collections.

Library :

There is no library of the museum. Efforts are being made to build up a small research library. The museum possesses about a dozen books on Anthropology. It also subscribes to three Anthropological journals.

Educational Activities :

Visitors and students are guided round the galleries by the Curator. Lectures are organised at regular intervals. Students are permitted to handle specimens and make sketches, etc.

Publication :

The museum has no publication of its own.

Photography :

The museum does not possess a photography unit. It is, therefore, not possible for the museum to maintain photographic collections of Anthropological specimens and to supply photographs to outsiders on demand.

Exhibition :

The museum organises temporary exhibitions within the museum premises and also participates in special exhibitions outside. But specimens from the museum are not given on loan to outsiders for organising exhibitions.

Publicity :

Publicity of the Anthropological section of the museum, is done through posters, organising lectures and film shows and also by extending invitations to educational institutions, clubs, etc.

Scheme for Future Development :

Under the future development scheme, this museum will be developed into a specialised museum of Anthropology with separate galleries for regional, national and international collections depicting the tribal cultures in different phases of development in the proposed museum gallery block. In the open air section the exhibits will be displayed in their ecological settings. There is also a proposal to have a research-cum-training Centre as one of the departments of the museum.

Junagadh Museum, Junagadh

Introduction :

Junagadh Museum is a local (district) museum within the administrative jurisdiction of the Director of Museums, Gujarat State, receiving financial assistance from the State Government. It was established in 1901. The museum has a building of its own. Anthropology is one of its sections.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objective :

The objective behind the setting up of the ethonological section of the museum is to display the specimens of the various folk arts of the Junagadh district.

History :

Nothing was thought about the ethnological section when the museum was established in 1901. How some specimens representing the local folk art were acquired at intervals, was also not known. It is only after 1948 that a separate gallery was arranged for the purpose. New show-cases have been provided in the section under the third five year plan.

Collection :

Collection of the Anthropological section is mainly comprised of bead and embroidery work specially of Junagadh District. Collection has been made through purchase either directly or through agents from the Kathis, Kanbis, and Mohammedans. Altogether 82 specimens belong to the Anthropological section of the museum at present.

Building :

Although the museum has a building of its own, it is not suitable for the exhibition of the Anthropological specimens. In view of the small collection of Anthropological specimens, space allotted for the section at the present moment for exhibition (11m × 8m) and storage (9m × 3m) is considered just sufficient.

Gallery and Display :

This museum has only one gallery for the display of Anthropological specimens. Besides labels, no other audio-visual materials have yet been used for display. There is no physical Anthropology gallery in this museum.

Staff :

There is no separate staff for the Anthropological section.

Laboratory :

In the absence of any laboratory facility in the museum, help of the laboratory of the Baroda Museum is taken in case of necessity.

Library :

Out of a total number of 2741 books in the museum library, there are only 25 books on Anthropology.

Publication :

The museum has no publication of its own. But its information (news items) is published in the Bulletin of the Baroda Museum.

Photography :

There is no photography section in the museum. Loose photographs or photographic albums and slides on subjects of Anthropological interest are, therefore, not maintained in the Anthropological section of this museum.

Exhibition :

The Anthropology section of this museum does not organise any temporary exhibition in the museum nor it participates in the exhibitions outside. But the museum specimens are given on loan to organise exhibitions by others outside the museum.

Publicity :

There is no arrangement for publicity.

Educational Activities :

The Curator conducts guided tours for the visiting school students.

Future Programme for Development :

Certain additions and alterations in the existing building have been proposed. The Anthropological section will be divided into physical and cultural Anthropology and audio-visual materials, like models, dioramas, etc. will be used.

Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba

Introduction :

The Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba, is a state Museum under the administrative control of the Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh Government. Financial assistance to the museum is given by the State Government. This is a composite regional museum and Anthropolgy is one of its small sections. It is looked after by a Curator.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objective :

The Anthropological section has been setup to acquaint the visitors with the cultural traits of the different people residing in this region.

History :

The Anthropology section has just been set up on a small scale and at present only the costumes are displayed with notes.

Collection :

At present the collection of this museum comprises of costumes collected from the Gaddies, Pangwalas, Lahauls, and Gujars. Total number of specimens does not exceed 25 and almost all are purchased.

Building :

The present building is neither suitable nor sufficient for display and storage of reserve collection of the Anthropology section. The area available for display of the Anthropological specimens is only 250 sq. ft.

Gallery and Display :

There is only one gallery exhibiting costumes. In the display of the costumes extensive notes pointing out the peculiarities of the specimen and photographs of the people are used as audio-visual material.

Staff :

There is no extra staff for this section. The Curator himself looks after it.

Library :

This museum has a library and at present it has only four books on Anthropology. They are not yet subscribing any Anthropological journal.

Educational Activities :

There is arrangement for guided tours of this museum both for the visitors and students.

Future Scheme for Development :

With the extension of the present building there is a proposal for the further development of the Anthropology section.

Shri Pratap Singh Museum, Srinagar

Introduction :

This museum is a state museum having local collection. It is looked after by a Curator under the supervision of the Director, Libraries and Archives, Srinagar. Financial assistance to the museum is given by the State Government. It is a composite museum with Anthropology as one of its sections.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objective :

The Anthropological section of the museum has been set up to present the cultural picture of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

History :

The jewellery collection of the section has been received as gift from Toshakhana, Srinagar.

Collection :

Specimens of cultural Anthropology section have been collected by purchase from the local craftsmen.

Building :

The old building in which the museum is located is most unsuitable and inadequate for Anthropological collections. Paucity of space is the vital problem confronting the section at present.

Gallery and Display :

There is only one gallery for cultural Anthropology. Audio-visual material is occasionally used for display.

Staff :

There is no separate staff for Anthropological section. One Museum Assistant looks after the section under the supervision of the Curator.

Laboratory :

A small laboratory is attached to the museum.

Library :

The museum has a library which possesses a few books on Anthropology. No Anthropological journal is subscribed by the museum.

Publication and Photography Unit :

There is no publication on the Anthropological collection and at present picture postcards of Anthropological specimens are available for sale in this museum. The museum maintains a photographic album.

Future Scheme for Development :

Models of different tribes are proposed to be introduced in the gallery.

Natural History Museum, Trivandrum

Introduction :

The Natural History Museum, Trivandrum is a State Museum possessing collections from the different parts of Kerala State. The Museum is administered by the Director of Museums and Zoos. The administrative control is vested in the Education Department of Kerala Government. The financial assistance is from the State Government grants. For developmental programmes, under plan schemes, funds are also obtained from the Central Government. It is a composite museum and Anthropology is one of its sections only.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objective :

The primary objective of this section is to depict with the help of true to life models, the mode of life and activities of the hill people of Kerala, as well as the culture of the people of the plains.

History :

This section started with a model of a typical house of a wealthy Nayar Family. As this model did not at first attract much attention it was decided to activate the same by the additions of models of figures illustrating the ordinary avocations of the family of a Nayar and his dependents. The figures represent an astrologer casting a horoscope, a marriage procession, women grinding paddy, husking cocoanuts, milking and so on. Among other notable scenes, mention may be made of a group representing Ottan Thullal—a man dancing, etc.

Besides these the hill tribes of the State are shown in the Museum by full size plaster casts of men and women from each tribe together with the implements peculiar to them. Among these are Kanikars, the Thanda Pulayans, and the Fisher woman. Some of the other tribes exhibited in these series are Paliyans, Ullatans, Uralies, Vizhavan and Muthuvans.

Collection :

The collection in this section is mainly made by purchase and field-work. There are altogether 321 ethnographical specimens in this section. The present collections have been made from the Hill tribes of this State.

Building :

The museum building is inadequate to exhibit the entire collection. At present floor areas of 480 sq.ft. and 125 sq.ft. are being utilised for exhibition and storage space respectively. The reserve collections are housed inside the spaces at the bottom of the show cases and inside a temporary room below the staircase.

Gallery and Display :

There is only one gallery for the display of the Anthropological specimens. Audio-visual materials like charts, maps, photographs, etc. are used for displaying the specimens in the gallery.

Staff :

There is no separate staff for this section but the Curator (200—400) of the Natural History Museum looks after this section.

Laboratory :

There is no laboratory attached to the museum. But the services of an artist modeller are utilised for necessary repairs, etc.

Library :

There is no sectional library attached to this section but the library of the Museum contains about 19 books on Anthropology. This museum does not subscribe to any Anthropological journal.

Publication and Photography :

No separate publication on Anthropological material has come out as yet. A photography section has recently been started.

Publicity :

Except for the guide book giving all details about the exhibits, no other arrangements are made for any publicity of this section.

Educational Services :

There is arrangement for guided tours for parties of school children and also for the reserve collection being available for study by the research workers.

Future Scheme of Development :

There is a scheme to organise a new gallery on modern lines with dioramas of the Hill tribes of Kerala as soon as the space becomes available.

Madras Government Museum, Madras

Introduction :

The Madras Government Museum is a State Museum possessing collections from different parts of India. It is administered by a Director with financial assistance from the Madras State Government. For the implementation of the plan scheme under the development programme of the museum, funds from the Central Government are sometimes made available. The museum has a building of its own. It is a composite museum and Anthropology is one of its sections only. The museum was established in 1851.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objective :

The Anthropological section of the museum was established with a view to disseminate knowledge about the tribal and folk cultures as well as prehistoric archaeology.

History :

The Anthropological section of the Madras Government museum started with the acquisition of Breek's collection in 1878. It was later supplemented by Foote's collection around 1900. This was followed by Manley's collection and Rea's collection of Adichannallur skull, etc. This museum also possesses ethnographic collection of Dr. Edgar Thurston. Simultaneously, along with the collections of the different British scholars, rich collection of ornaments, jewels and musical instruments have been built up in this museum. In recent years the collection was further enriched by the addition of prehistoric and ethnological specimens from abroad.

Collection :

The anthropological section of this museum possesses approximately 24,000 Anthropological specimens comprising of prehistoric artifacts, leather shadow play figures, arms, ethnological specimens, musical instruments, gold and silver articles collected both from India and abroad. The museum specimens of this section have so far been acquired by exploration, excavation, fieldwork, purchase, donation, exchange and also as treasure trove. The ethnological collections have been made from all the major tribes of South India and also from the tribes inhabiting in different parts of the rest of the Indian Sub-continent.

Building :

The museum building is suitable for display and storage of Anthropological specimens, but not adequate. At present, floor areas of 9,880 sq.ft and 1,989 sq.ft are being utilised for exhibition gallery and storage space respectively. The storage space is just sufficient for the present reserve collection.

Gallery and Display :

There are altogether 12 galleries for the display of Anthropological specimens. This museum has separate physical and cultural Anthropological galleries. Audio-visual materials like maps, charts, models, photographs etc. are used in display.

Staff :

One Curator (Rs. 225—425); one Asstt. Curator (Rs. 125—175) and one Technical Assistant are exclusively attached to the Anthropological section of the museum.

Laboratory :

The museum possesses a central laboratory and the conservation work of the Anthropological specimens is done here.

Library :

The Anthropological section of the museum has a sectional library. Altogether 318 books on Anthropology are there in this library. The museum subscribes two International Anthropological journals. Besides this, Connemara Public Library is also housed in the museum compound.

Publication :

The Anthropological section possesses published guide and catalogues. The museum publishes a bulletin, news-letter, etc.

Photographs :

The museum has a photography unit. In the unit, photographs and slides on subjects of Anthropological interest are maintained. Photographs of tribal exhibits are also made available to the interested persons for sale on request.

Exhibition :

The Anthropological section of the museum organises temporary exhibitions within the museum and participates in special exhibitions organised by others outside the museum compound.

Publicity :

Publicity of the museum is done through posters, half-yearly News-letter, popular lectures and special exhibitions.

Educational Service :

Trained guides explain the exhibits to the visiting public. Special as well as popular lectures on Anthropology are organised for the students and also for general public.

Future Scheme of Development :

Expansion and modernisation of the Anthropological galleries has been included under the development scheme of the museum.

Central Museum, Nagpur

Introduction :

This museum is a State museum presenting the regional culture. Under the State Government of Maharastra, it is administered by a Curator. It is a composite museum with Anthropology as one of its sections. The State Government finances the museum. It was established in the year 1863.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objective :

The Anthropological gallery of the Central museum has been set up to present the tribal culture of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

History :

In 1914, collection was made for the British museum, from the tribal areas of the then Central Province and Berar. The Anthropological section of this museum was started out of a portion of the collection which was left behind in India.

Collection :

The collection of the Anthropological section mostly consists of arms and armours, musical instruments, articles of daily use, etc. The collection was mainly made through field-work and purchase from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Districts of Vidarbha, particularly from the tribes like Gonds, Korku, Baiga, Oraons, Ahirs, Marias and Muria Gonds.There are approximately 2000 specimens in this section.

Building :

The museum has a building of its own. It is suitable for display of Anthropology specimens but not adequate so far as space is concerned. The museum has very limited space both for exhibition and storage. Two galleries measuring 30′×25′ and 25′×40′ are being utilised for display and exhibition. The reserve collections are kept inside the cupboards of the exhibition showcases.

Gallery and Display :

There is no physical Anthropology gallery in the museum. Only two galleries are there, one for tribal dresses and the other for musical instruments and objects of daily use. Maps, charts, models, photographs are used in display.

Staff :

An Anthropological Assistant (Rs. 250—425) looks after this section.

Laboratory :

There is no laboratory facility in this museum.

Library :

The museum has a library which contains 200 books on Anthropology. Three Anthropological journals are subscribed.

Publication :

There is no Anthropological publication of this museum.

Photography :

The museum has a photography section attached to it. The section maintains photographs and slides of Anthropological interest. The photographs are on sale on request.

Exhibition :

The section does not participate nor organise any exhibition. But specimens are given on loan to recognised institutions for exhibition purposes.

Publicity :

Nil.

Educational Service :

Nothing in particular.

Future Scheme for Development :

Introduction of dioramic display in the sectional gallery subject to availability of space and funds in future.

Nagaland State Museum, Kohima

Introduction :

This museum is a State museum run by the Government of Nagaland under the supervision of a Curator. The State Government finances the museum. Its collection confines within the political boundary of the State. It is exclusively an Anthropological museum at present.

Objective :

The main objective of establishing this museum is to provide research facilities, and also to educate people and acquaint them with the cultural life of the inhabitants of the State.

History :

The first idea of establishment of a museum in Nagaland was incorporated in the third five year plan and collection of specimens was started only at the end of 1964-65. At present, collection is negligible for a full-fledged museum. It is expected that the building for the museum will be ready by the end of the fourth five year plan.

Collection :

The collections so far have been mainly by purchase and some specimens have also been received as gift. An art purchase committee for the Museum has been recently constituted. The required articles are purchased with the approval of the committee. At present, the collection of the museum confines within Nagaland, but attempts are being made to acquire specimens from other museums outside the State on exchange. There are altogether 450 specimens collected from the Angamis, Chakesang, Zeliangs, Kukis, Rengmas, Semas, Lothas, Aos, Konyaks, Changs, Phoms, Imjunger, Sangtams, Kiminghrns, Kacharis, etc.

Building :

At present, there is no building for the museum.

Staff :

The composition of the staff for the museum is as follows :

(i) Curator—(Rs. 330—990)

(ii) Assistant Curator—(Rs. 220—550)

(iii) Museum Assistant—(Rs. 140—220)

Laboratory :

The laboratory for the museum is being set up.

Library :

There is no separate library for the museum. The existing library is meant for the whole Naga Institute of Culture. There are 400 books on Anthropology at present. The Institute subscribes 3 Anthropological journals of international repute.

Publication :

The work of the publication of new books as well as of Naga monographs has just been taken in hand. No journal is published by the Institute or by the museum.

Photography :

The photography unit has recently taken up the task of maintaining photographs and slides of Anthropological interest.

Exhibition :

Although the museum has not yet organised any temporay exhibition due to paucity of space, it is participating in the special exhibitions held outside the museum. Specimens are also given on loan for organising exhibitions by outsiders.

Educational Service :

Nil.

Future Scheme of Development :

During the Fouth Five Year Plan there is scheme for

(i) Enhancement of museum collection.
(ii) Construction of the museum building.
(iii) Setting up of smaller and feeder museums in different districts of Nagaland.

Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar

Introduction :

The Orissa State Museum, as the name implies, is a State Museum administered by the State Government through an Assistant Director under the Directorate of Cultural Affairs with financial assistance from the State Government with occasional Central grant. It is a composite museum with Anthropology as one of its sections.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objective :

The Anthropological section of this museum has been set up with a view to impart knowledge to the visitors on different aspects of human culture of the past and present, and also to carry on research work on Anthropological problems.

History :

This museum was originally established in the Ravenshaw College in 1939, and was shifted to the old town of Bhubaneswar in 1949. With the completion of a new building meant for the museum it has now shifted to the New Bhubaneswar, the present capital of the State. The Anthropology section of the museum was established in 1963. As has been envisaged in the plan, this section will be composed of three sectional galleries—Prehistory, Ethnography and Physical Anthropology. Among these three, the ethnography gallery is ready and had been thrown open to public in April 1966. The work of the prehistory section has been undertaken and is yet to be completed.

Collection :

The ethnographic collection of the section represents both tribal and folk cultures mainly from the State of Orissa. Specimens of tribal culture have mostly been collected from the Juangs, khonds, Banda, Gadaba, Bhumij, Santal, Koyas, etc. The collection of specimens of folk culture were collected from different folk communities of Puri, Cuttack, Balasore, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Koraput and Ganjam districts. In addition, traditional silver and other ornaments worn by middle class women of different States of India have also been collected. All the collections have been made by expeditions, field-work, purchase and few received as donation. There are altogether 749 specimens under the possession of this section of the State museum.

Building :

The museum has a building of its own. It is quite suitable for ethnographic section of the museum. The space which has been allotted for the Anthropological section for exhibition is adequate but the space allotted for storage is inadequate. There are three rooms allotted for Anthropological galleries. At present, two galleries measuring 60′ × 40′ and 40′×19′ are being utilised for this section.

Gallery and Display :

Three rooms have been allotted to set up ethnographic gallery, prehistoric and physical Anthropological gallery. Out of these three, only ethnographic gallery is open to public. Tųe prehistoric gallery is under organisation. The work of setting up of a separate physical Anthropology gallery has not yet been started. Audio-visual materials like maps, charts, models, photographs, dioramas have been used for display in the gallery.

Staff :

The staff of the Anthropological section consists of :

(i) Curator—one
(ii) Anthropological Assistants—two
(iii) Gallery Attendent—one
(iv) Orderly Peon—one.

Laboratory :

There is no adequate facility for a laboratory in the museum for the conservation of Anthropological material. The sectional staff carries out the necessary conservation work within their limited scope.

Library :

There is a Central library of the museum which contains 370 books on Anthropology. Library also subscribes three Anthropological journals.

Publications :

The Anthropological section has no publication of its own. But the museum publishes quarterly Journal "The Orissa Historical Research Journal". Anthropological essays and news items concerning Anthropological section of the museum are published in this journal. There is as yet no provision for sale of picture postcards and photographs of Anthropological specimens.

Photography :

There is no photography unit in the museum. The Anthropological section does not maintain loose photographs and slides of Anthropological interest.

Exhibition :

The Anthropological section does not organise any exhibition within the museum. It does not participate in any exhibition outside. No specimen is given on loan to outsiders for organising exhibitions.

Educational Activities :

There is no programme at present for organising any special educational programme in the Anthropological section of the museum.

Future Scheme for Development :

The State museum has branch museums at Baripada, Khiching and Belkhandi. There is a proposal to start Anthropological sections in each one of these museums.

Punjab Government Museum, Patiala

Introduction :

The Punjab Government Museum, Patiala, is a State Museum. It is administered and financed by the State Government. There is a Museum Advisory Committee and Art Purchase Committee to help the government to run the Museum.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section

Objectives :

The Anthropological section in this museum was set up to acquaint the people with the cultural development and the material traits of the local culture.

History :

The nucleus of the Anthropological collection of this museum was started in the Lahore Museum. But the collection of the Lahore Museum was divided into two parts after partition of India in 1947. The East Punjab Government got 40% of the specimens as its share. The entire collection was shifted to Simla. Quite a good number of specimens were added to this collection when the museum was accommodated in Simla. In 1959, the museum was shifted to Patiala. Some prehistoric specimens were also added to the sectional collection after 1963.

Collection :

About 2000 Anthropological specimens consisting of costumes, jewellery, footwear, prehistoric tools, religious and magical objects from Tibet, United Punjab and many other parts of India, have been collected mainly by purchase and exploration. Some of the specimens have also been received as donation.

Building :

Although the museum has a building, it is not suitable and adequate for the Anthropological collection of the museum. The section suffers from paucity of space both for exhibition and storage.

Gallery and Display :

There is only one gallery for showing the cultural Anthropological specimens. The museum has no collection of physical Anthropological specimens. Audio-visual materials like charts, maps and photographs, etc. have not yet been introduced for the informative display of the specimens.

Staff :

One Gallery Assistant in the scale of pay Rs. 150-300 is there to look after the Anthropological specimens and the section.

Laboratory :

The museum has no laboratory for the conservation of the specimens.

Library :

The museum has a library which contains about 100 books on Anthropology. The library does not subscribe any Anthropological journal.

Educational Activities :

The Punjab Government Museum has no publication on Anthropology. It does not maintain any photographs, albums and picture postcards of Anthropological specimens. The Anthropological section participates in the temporary exhibitions organised by the museum. Arrangements are there to explain the exhibits to the students in the Anthropology gallery of the museum.

Central Museum, Jaipur

Introduction :

The Central Museum, Jaipur is a State Museum under the financial and administrative control of the Government of Rajasthan. The collection of the museum has been built up from within the State. It is a composite museum with Anthropology as one of its sections.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section :

Objective :

The Anthropological section of the Central Museum has been set up with a view to acquaint the visitors with the ethnography of Rajasthan.

History :

The museum was started as an industrial museum. During the re-organisation of the museum, in the last five years, an Anthropological section has been set up. At present, ethnography of Rajasthan has been given a presentable shape in the sectional gallery.

Collection :

There are altogether 1500 Anthropological specimens in the museum. These specimens consist of dresses, arms, ornaments, handicrafts. These were collected mainly by purchase from the Bhils, Meenas, Gadolis-Lohars, etc., the inhabitants of Mewar and Dhundhar and Hadoti areas of Rajasthan.

Building :

The museum has a building of its own. But the space which has been allotted for the Anthropological section is inadequate both for exhibition and storage.

Gallery and Display :

The Anthropological section has only cultural Anthropology gallery showing costumes, musical instruments, handicrafts, etc. In presentations maps, descriptive board, and auditory devices are being used in this sectional gallery.

Staff :

There is no staff exclusively for this section.

Laboratory :

Adequate Laboratory facility is not available for the conservation of Anthropological specimens. At present, the Archaeological Chemist looks after them in case of necessity.

Library :

The museum has a library of its own. It contains 50 books of Anthropology. It does not subscribe any Anthropological journal.

Publication :

The museum has not yet been able to publish any book on Anthropology. But a bulletin "Researcher" is regularly published by the museum. News items of the museum are published in this bulletin. Picture post cards, albums, models, photographs of Anthropological specimens are not available in this museum.

Photography :

The museum does not maintain any photographs and slides of the Anthropological specimens.

Exhibition :

The museum does not organise any temporary Anthropological exhibition within the museum and does not participate in the exhibitions organised outside.

Educational Aid :

Descriptive labels and earphones have been provided in some of the sub-sections of the Anthropological division of the museum.

Future Scheme for Development :

There is a proposal to enlarge the Anthropological galleries to depict the picture of Asian Anthropology with emphasis on Near East, South East, Far East and Middle East.

Private Museums

1. Birla Academy of Art and Culture, 108-109 Southern Avenue, Calcutta-29, West Bengal.
2. Ramakrishna Ashram Library-cum-Museum, P. O. Nimpith Ashram, 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

Birla Academy of Art and Culture, Calcutta

The Birla Academy of Art and Culture is a museum run by Public charitable trust of the same name. It was opened on 9th January, 1967. It has got an eleven storied building, in the most populated residential area of Ballygunj on a beautiful site opposite the famous lake. It is a composite museum with many other cultural activities centered in the same building. The Anthropological section is under its programme. Films of Anthropological interest are regularly shown under the educational programme run by this museum. It conducts explorations in pre-historic sites of Eastern India and the materials relating to cultural Anthropology secured from these sites are now shown to the interested visitors.

Ramakrishna Ashram Library-cum-Museum, 24 Parganas

Introduction :

The museum is a private local museum managed by the Managing Committee nominated by the members of the Governing Body of the Shri Ramakrishna Ashram. The museum derives its finance from local contribution and partly from the grant of the Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of West Bengal. It is a composite museum with Anthropology as one of its sections.

Particulars of the Anthropology Section :

Objective :

The objective of setting up of the Anthrological section of the museum is to impart knowledge for the spiritual development and refinement of the traditional culture of the area mostly inhabited by the scheduled castes and other backward classes of people.

History :

The Anthropological section of the museum has been started from April, 1965.

Collection :

There are approximately 50 specimens in the Anthropological section comprising of clay models of folk gods, stones, paintings and photographic cards, etc. from West Bengal and Rajasthan. Most of them have been acquired by purchase.

Building :

The museum is now accommodated in the library building. At present, there is no exhibition gallery. Only in a room (14′ × 8′) which is a portion of the library reading room, the Anthropological collections have been stored.

Gallery & Display :

In absence of exhibition gallery, the specimens are being kept in a big almirah with glass panels in a room. Scope of use of audio-visual display materials is nil at present.

Staff :

For Anthropological section, there is one curator (B.Sc. with Anthropology in the Scale of pay Rs. 75 per month) and a peon Rs. 50-/ per month.

Library :

There is a public library of which the museum section is a branch at present. In all 26 books on Anthropology are there in the library. It does not subscribe any Anthropological journal.

Publication :

The museum does not have any publication of its own.

Exhibition :

The museum does not organise any temporary exhibitions within the museum, but participates in the special exhibitions organised by others. Specimens are given on loan to outsiders for organising exhibitions.

Future Programme for Development :

Construction of a museum building occupies the topmost priority in the future development programme of the museum.

University Departmental Museums

1. Anthropological Museum, Calcutta University—35, Ballygunj Circular Road, Calcutta-19.
2. ,, ,, Delhi University—Delhi-7.
3. ,, ,, Gauhati University—Gauhati-14, Assam.
4. ,, ,, Lucknow University—Lucknow, U. P.
5. ,, ,, Panjab University—Chandigarh-14.
6. ,, ,, Utkal University—Vani Vihar, Bhubaneshwar-4, Orissa.

Anthropology Museum, Calcutta University

Introduction :

This museum is a Departmental University Museum having collection from all over India. It is financed by the department itself from the budget grant received by it from the university. The museum is under the administrative control of the Head of the Department of Anthropology, Calcutta University. This is exclusively an Anthropological museum.

Objective :

The departmental museum has been set up to extend research and teaching facility to the students of the department.

History :

The museum was established in the department in 1920.

Collection :

There are over 3000 specimens comprising of ethnographic specimens, prehistoric tools and specimens of physical Anthropology. Collection of ethnological specimens has been made from almost all the major tribes of India by making field-collection, purchase and also by entering into exchange programme. Specimens have also been received as gift. Prehistoric specimens have been collected mainly by excavation, exploration and exchange and also as gift.

Building :

The museum has no separate building. It is housed in three rooms within the block allocated for the department in a multi-storied building. The museum suffers from paucity of space. Approximately 2097 sq. ft. area is being utilised for museum purposes. There is no separate room exclusively for the museum. The museum specimens have been kept in the practical class-rooms.

Gallery & display :

There are three separate rooms for three distinct branches of Anthropological specimens, viz. (1) physical Anthropology block ; (2) cultural Anthropology block ; and (3) prehistoric Archaeology block. Physical Anthropology block is distinctly separate from cultural and prehistoric blocks. To help the students in understanding the significance of the specimens from the academic point of view, a few maps, charts, photographs etc. are on display in the museum rooms.

Staff :

Though there is no separate staff for the museum, one Technical Assistant looks after the museum affairs under the supervision of the Head of the Department.

Laboratory :

There is a laboratory in the department for giving practical training in museology to the students. Specimens are treated in the same laboratory as and when needed.

Library :

The museum has no library of its own. The departmental library which contains approximately 5000 books on Anthropology serves the needs of the museum. Sixteen journals on Anthropology (both Indian and foreign) are subscribed for the library.

Educational Activities :

Publication : Nil.
Photography : Nil.
Publicity : Nil.

Special Educational Service :

(1) Specimens of the museum are utilised for imparting practical training to the students of both post-graduate and under-graduate classes.

(2) Sometimes materials are used for research purposes also.

(3) On special occasions, temporary exhibitions are also organized with museum specimens.

(4) Sometimes specimens are given on loan to other educational institutions to organize their exhibitions.

Anthropolgy Museum, Delhi University

Introduction :

The Anthropological museum of Delhi University is a University Departmental Museum under the administrative control of the Head of the Department of Anthropology. For running the museum, the department gets a special grant from the University, and has also received block grants from the University Grants Commission. It was first set up in 1947. It is exclusively an Anthropological Museum.

Objective :

The museum has been set up for extending teaching facilities to the students of the Department of Anthropology of Delhi University.

History :

Under the initiative taken by Dr. P.C. Biswas, Professor and Head of the Department, the museum got its embryonic shape in 1947 when the Department of Anthropology was first established under the Delhi University. Initially, the collection was built up from the specimens received as donation from the personal collection of Late Jawaharlal Nehru, Srimati Indira Gandhi, Dr. B.S. Guha, many professional Anthropologists, students and military personnel. Collection was also received as gift from different museums like Red Fort Museum, New Delhi; Madras Govt. Museum, Mayurbhanj State Museum, Archaeological Survey of India, etc.

Collection :

The Anthropological collection of Delhi University Departmental Museum has been developed in three distinct branches viz. (1) Physical Anthropology ; (2) Prehistory; and (3) Ethnography. The ethnographic specimens consisting of tribal arts and crafts include bark-cloth, handloom cloth, ornaments, weapons, agricultural implements, fishing appliances, baskets, head gears, shoes, etc. collected from different parts of India (Bihar, M.P., Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., West Bengal, etc.) and abroad (East Africa, Middle East, Australia, Nepal, Tibet, Burma, East Pakistan). Collection of prehistory section, is composed of lithic implements of stone age, megalithic pottery and iron implements and casts of European bone tools, Harappan seals, terracotta figures, etc. Physical Anthropological collection includes primate skeletons, human skeletons, casts of fossil skulls, etc.

Gallery and Display :

The museum has no building of its own. The space which has been allotted for galleries and storage is inadequate. There are two sectional galleries—one for the Physical Anthropology and other for Cultural Anthropology covering 600 sq. ft. and 1600 sq. ft. area respectively. Audio-visual materials are used in display of specimens in the museum.

Staff :

One Curator (scale of pay Rs. 210-425).

Laboratory :

A laboratory for conservation of specimens is there in the department.

Library :

The Department of Anthropology has a library which also subscribes Anthropological journals.

Educational Activities :

The museum has no publication of its own. But the present department publishes a journal—"The Anthropologist". Museum news, if any are ventilated through this journal. The Photography Unit of the Department supplies required photographs to the museum. To extend educational facilities, photographic albums, loose photographs and slides of Anthropological interest are maintained in the museum. This museum is specifically meant for the departmental students. All kinds of facilities are extended to the students to carry on their practical work, as per university curriculum, with the help of museum specimens. Temporary exhibitions are also organised in the museum.

Future Scheme of Development :

In the future developmental scheme of the museum, much emphasis has been laid on (i) collection of specimens in good number and (ii) improvement of documentation system, display and preservation of specimens.

Anthropology Museum, Gauhati University

Introduction :

This museum is a Departmental University Museum administered by the Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropoloy. It is a regional museum at present. Attempts are being made to make it a national one by collecting specimens from different parts of India. It is exclusively an Anthropological museum.

Objective :

The museum has been set up as an aid to teaching of all branches of Anthropology. Specimens illustrative of the material culture of the tribal and folk life are being kept here with an intention of preserving the fast changing cultures for the posterity.

History :

This museum was started in 1948 when an Undergraduate Department of Anthropology was opened by the University of Gauhati. By 1950, it was developed into a nucleus for a good teaching museum embracing all the branches of Anthropology. By 1956 the Undergraduate Department was replaced by a full-fledged Post-graduate Department. The museum was also developed into a full-fledged teaching and research museum. It is an integrated museum where man's cultural achievements are preserved in all the sections.

Collection :

The museum has ethnological, ethnographical, prehistoric archaeological and anatomical specimens collected by exploration, excavation, field-work, purchase, exchange and also as donations. The collections have been made from outside the State as also from different parts of plain and hilly areas of Assam.

Building :

The building for the museum is suitable but space is inadequate both for storage and display.

Gallery :

There are three galleries in the museum and they are (i) Ethnological-cum-prehistoric archaeology; (ii) Anatomical and (iii) Fabrics gallery.

Staff :

(i) Curator (one) Rs. 300—600
(ii) Cartographer (one) Rs. 250—450
(iii) Attendant (one) Rs. 90—145

Laboratory :

A laboratory is attached to the museum.

Library :

The museum has no library of its own. The departmental library which contains more than 2000 books serves the purpose of the museum. The library subscribes 13 Anthropological journals.

Educational Activities :

Both the museum as well as the department have no publication of their own. Museum news, if any, are published in the Gauhati University Journal. The museum does not organise any special exhibition but participates in the exhibitions organised by others outside the museum premises. Primarily the museum is meant for imparting practical training to the students of the University and also for carrying out researches. Local and foreign visitors are allowed to visit the museum on request.

Future Scheme for Development:

When the new building of the department is ready for accommodation, different sectional collections of the museum will be arranged in separate rooms to facilitate both the staff and students to carry on their work satisfactorily and also for better display and arrangement of the specimens.

Anthropology Museum, Lucknow University

Introduction :

This is a University Departmental Museum. It is administered by the Department of Anthropology under the supervision of the Head of the Department. It gets its financial assistance from the departmental budget available from the University. This is an exclusive Anthropology museum and was established in 1950.

Objective :

This museum was set up to help the students in carrying out their practical work in Anthropology and also to present them a perspective of tribal culture in India.

History :

The museum was established in 1950 and since then collections are being added to the museum.

Collection :

The collection consists of tools and implements for both food procurement and production of prehistoric, protohistoric and contemporary periods, ornaments, dresses, etc. Collection has been made by field work, purchase, exchange, excavation and also as gift. Altogether 50 specimens (excluding prehistoric and protohistoric collection) of contemporary Indian tribal culture have been collected from the Tharus, Bhuksas, Bhils, Gonds, Chenchus, Kadars, Todas, Khasis, Juangs, Nagas, Hos, Santals and from the tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There is also collection of selected specimens from the artisan castes.

Building :

The space available in the building for the display of exhibits is adequate. Total floor area of 42' x 36' is being utilised for exhibition galleries. But there is no separate space for storage.

Gallery and display :

In display only models and photographs are used as audio-visual materials.

Staff :

There is no separate staff for the museum. Departmental Staff looks after the departmental museum.

Library :

The museum has no separate library. The departmental library serves the purpose of the museum. In the library altogether 7 Anthropological journals are subscribed.

Exhibition

Temporary exhibitions are organised in the museum, but the museum does not participate in outside exhibitions. No specimen is given on loan for exhibition to outsiders.

Special Educational Service :

With the help of museum specimens, the undergraduate and post-graduate students of the Department of Anthropology carry out their practical work.

Anthropological Museum, Panjab University

Introduction

This is a University Departmental Museum. It is administered by the Department of Anthropology under the supervision of the Head of the Department. The financial assistance is received from grants obtained from the University. This is an exclusively Anthropological Museum.

Objective :

This departmental museum was established to facilitate teaching and research in different branches of Anthropology.

History :

The museum was established along with the Department of Anthropology in 1960.

Collection :

There are about 400 specimens comprising of Physical, Social and Prehistoric Archaeology which also include personal collection of Dr. S.R.K. Chopra, Professor and Head of the Department. Anthropological and perhistoric collections have been made by exploration, field-work, purchase, excavation, donation and exchange. The collection has been made from all the important tribes and communities of India as also from outside India.

Building :

Though separate space has been allotted, the museum has no building of its own. Both for storage and exhibition, the space is not sufficient. The available exhibition space at present measures only 59' x 32'.

Gallery and display :

The collection is displayed under three distinct sections, viz. Physical Anthropology, Social Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology. Audio-visual aids like maps, charts and descriptive labels are in use.

Staff :

At present there is a Curator (350—600) and a Museum Supervisor (300-500) who look after the museum under the guidance of the Department of Anthropology.

Library and Laboratory :

There is a departmental Library which has approximately 300 books on different branches of Anthropology. The museum also gets help from the personal library of the Head of the Department. In the departmental library altogether 20 Anthropological journals are subscribed. Although there is at present no laboratory attached, plans are already in hand to attach a full fledged laboratory to the museum.

Exhibition :

The museum organises from time to time temporary exhibitions within its premises. No specimens are given on loan for exhibition outside.

Photography :

The departmental photography unit fulfils the need of the museum. The museum maintains a number of photographs and slides of Anthropological interest.

Special educational service :

The specimens collected in this museum under the three important branches of Anthropology are utilised for imparting practical training to students of Anthropology and are used from time to time by research workers.

Future scheme :

This museum has a scheme to carry on joint research projects with the Universities in Europe and U.S.A.

Anthropology Museum, Utkal University

Introduction :

The museum is a Departmental University Museum. It is administered by the Department of Anthropology under the supervision of the Head of the Department. It gets its financial assistance from the departmental budget which is obtained from the University. This museum is exclusively an Anthropological museum.

Objective :

The Anthropological museum of the Department of Anthropology, Utkal University has been established to help in teaching of material culture, primitive technology, prehistory and physical Anthropology in the department.

History :

The museum was established in 1958 with the opening of the Department of Anthropology under the Utkal University.

Collection :

The collection of the museum comprises of artifacts and implements of hunting, fishing, agriculture, domestic utensils of tribal and rural areas; prehistoric tools; bones and skulls etc. collected from Orissa, Madras, Assam and from other States of India and abroad. Conspicuous among the tribes from whom ethnographic collection has been made, are Kandh, Saora and Juang of Orissa. Collection has specially been acquired by purchase and by making field-investigation and also by gift. There are altogether 343 registered technological specimens, 200 prehistoric artifacts and some specimens of skulls, long bones and skeletons belonging to physical Anthropology collection.

Building :

The museum has no building of its own. The building, where the museum is housed, is not suitable for that purpose. There is shortage of space both for exhibition and storage. No room has specially been allotted for museum purposes, Museum specimens are kept in the class-room itself making it museum-cum-classroom.

Gallery and Display :

There is no separate room allocated for the museum. Physical Anthropology collections have been kept separately from cultural Anthropology specimens. Along with specimens a few maps, charts, and photographs have also been kept on display.

Staff :

At present, there is a Curator (Rs. 260—780) for the Departmental Museums, whose duties are to collect and conserve specimens, to maintain the museum and to take the museology classes for the post graduate students. Besides, there is now a photographer-cum-artist who prepares sketches, charts, etc. for the museum.

Laboratory :

No adequate laboratory facility is available yet in the museum for conservation of specimens. The students in course of their practical training in museology, generally take some steps for conservation of specimens in case of necessity.

Library :

There is no separate library for the museum. The Department of Anthropology has a library which contains approximately 1000 books on Anthropology. The main university library subscribes to the Anthropological journals.

Publication :

The museum and the department of Anthropology intend to bring out casual publications.

Photography Unit :

The photography section is in the process of organization. The museum at present posses a number of photographs and slides on subjects of Anthropological interest.

Publicity :

Not necessary for the museum separately. The museum holds an exhibition annually.

Special Educational Service :

Practical work for the study of tribal culture by the post-graduate students of the Department is done in the museum.

Future Scheme for Development :

(1) Enhancement of Collection of museum;
(2) Systematic arrangement of Collection;
(3) Introduction of better showcases;
(4) Use of diorama, models, etc. in display.

Tribal Research Institutes' Museums :

1. Museum of Bihar Tribal Research Institute, Morabadi Road, Ranchi, Bihar.
2. Museum of the Cultural Research Institute, New Secretariat Buildings, 1st floor, Block A-1, Kiron Shankor Roy Road, Calcutta-1, West Bengal.

Museum of Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Ranchi

Introduction :

The Museum of Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute is an Institutional museum administered by the Director of the Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute under the Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Bihar. It was established in1954. The collection of the museum is confined to the political boundary of the State only. It derives financial assistance from the budget of the Institute which in turn gets it from the Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Bihar. This museum has a building of its own. It is exclusively an Anthropological museum.

Objective :

The museum has been established to present and to keep on record the tribal culture of Bihar.

History :

The museum was established in 1954. The collection was started by making purchase of specimens from the fund sanctioned by the State Government. The research staff also collects specimens from tribal areas while undertaking field studies of tribial cultures. Due to non-availability of Government sanction, no substantial addition of specimens has been possible during the recent years.

Collection :

The collections of the museum are mostly the articles of tribal material culture collected from the tribal areas to depict the culture of the tribal people of Bihar. Collection has been made mostly by purchase by the research staff during their extensive field work. The exhibits collected so far belong to Santhal, Munda, Oraon, Ho, Kharia, Korwa, Paharia, Asur, Birhor, Kharwar, Malpaharia, Sauria Paharia, and also among the craftsmen communities like Chik-Baraik. Lohra and Mahali, etc. The collections represent the tribal culture of Bihar. Approximately, the museum possesses 1000 specimens. Exhibits have also been received as gift from D.V.C. and H.E. the Governor of Bihar.

Building :

In the building of the Institute, a big hall measuring 86′ .2″ × 41′. 2″ × 37′. 2″ has been provided for the museum. This hall is suitable and spacious enough for the display of the tribal exhibits collected so far in the museum. The space for storage of reserve collection is also adequate at present.

Gallery and Display :

The museum is provided with a big hall for the display of cultural /Anthropological exhibits which are exhibited there in a number of showcases of different sizes and types. There is no physical Anthropology gallery attached to this museum. Audio-visual materials like maps, charts, models, and photographs etc. are being utilised in display.

Staff :

The museum is under the social and cultural Anthropological section of the Institute and the following officers and staff of this section look after the musuem:

Deputy Director	—	(Rs. 450—1250)
Asst. Director	—	(Rs. 325—925)
Research Officer	—	(Rs. 290—650)
Laboratory Asst.	—	(Rs. 160—280)
Collection Tender	—	(100-130)

Laboratory :

The museum has a laboratory for the conservation of specimens.

Library:

The Institute possesses a library which contains approximately 1000 books on Anthropology. The library subscribes 17 Anthropological journals.

Publication:

Among the publications of the Institute, the museum section has one catalogue of the museum exhibits. Though the museum section has no separate journal, the museum news are published in the QuarterlyNews-letter published by the parent Institute. Photographs of the museum specimens are sold by the Institute.

Exhibition:

Although the museum does not organise any temporary exhibitions, within the museum, it participates in the special exhibitions organised by others, outside the museum premises. Museum specimens are not given on loan to outsiders for organising exhibitions.

Photographs:

The Institute has a photography section. This section maintains photographs and slides of Anthropological interest for information and educational purposes. Photographs are sold to outsiders on demand. This section meets the photographic requirement of the museum branch of the Institute.

Publicity:

Information about the museum is published in the Quarterly News letter of the Tribal Welfare Research Institute.

Study Facility:

Study facility is extended and information on different aspects of tribal cultures of Bihar is furnished to the interested visitors, scholars etc. visiting the museum both from India and aborad.

Future Development Programme:

Procurement of tribal exhibits in large numbers gets the top priority under the future development programme of the museum.

Museum of the Cultural Research Institute, Calcutta

Introduction :

It is an Institutional museum, a wing of the Cultural Research Institute. This Institute is the research division of the Tribal Welfare Department. The museum is under the administrative control of the Director of the Institute and under direct supervision of the Deputy Director. Its collection is confined to the State of West Bengal. The finance necessary for the museum is sanctioned from the budget of the Institute which is borne by the Central Government, as the Institute has been set up under a centrally sponsored scheme. It is exclusively an Anthropological museum.

Objective :

The museum has been set up to preserve the existing tribal arts and crafts and to carry on ethno-museological research about socio-economic and techno-cultural aspects of the different museum specimens.

History :

The Cultural Research Institute of the Government of West Bengal under the Tribal Welfare Department was established in 1955 to help the administrative wing with its research findings and the museum was also set up as a wing of the Institute since then.

Collection ;

There are approximately 1000 specimens in the museum, collected through field-work, purchase, exchange and also as donation from the tribes like Santhal, Birhor, Lepeha, Bhutia, Mech, etc., artisans like potters, carpenters, black-smiths, etc. living within the political boundary of the State of West Bengal. The collection is mainly comprised of specimens of tribal arts and crafts and other categories of objects of material cultural of the tribals connected with their subsistance economy and articles of daily use in domestic front.

Building :

The museum has no building of its own. The present building where it is at present accommodated is not suitable for museum purposes. It suffers from lack of space both for exhibition and storage. At present, approximate-700 sq.ft. areas is being utilised for exhibition and 100 sq. ft. area for storage purposes.

Gallery and Display :

At present, a big hall is being utilised as a gallery. Scope of physical Anthropology is nil. For display, audio-visual materials like maps, charts, models, photographs etc. are also being utilised.

Staff :

One Museum Caretaker (M.Sc. in Anthropology, Scale of pay Rs. 200-400) looks after the museum.

Laboratory :

The museum does not have a well equipped laboratory. A few items of chemicals and insectiside chambers are there for giving preliminary treatment to the specimens if necessary.

Library :

There is no separate library exclusively for the museum. The parent Institute has a library which contains approximately 6000 books on Social Science. The library subscribes 20 Anthropological journals.

Educational Activities :

Nil.

Publication :

There is no separate publication for the museum. The Institute publishes its research findings in the form of a Bulletin and Monographic Studies.

Photography Unit :

The Institute has a photography section and maintains slides and photographs of Anthropological interest.

Exhibition :

The museum does not organise any exhibition for want of space but participates in the exhibitions organised by others outside the museum premises. Museum specimens are only given on loan to the departmental officers to organise exhibitions in different districts.

Publicity :

Museum news are published in the Bulletin of the Cultural Research Institute.

Future Scheme for Development :

The reorganisation of the museum will be taken up after the construction of the building of the Institute. Provision for separate rooms for depicting the tribal cultures of different States will be made.

APPENDIX I

The Indian National Committee of International Council of Museums

Schedule for collection of information of Anthropological Section of the Museums

I. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE MUSEUM

1. Name of the Museum:
2. Full postal address:
3. Status of the museum:
   (a) On the administrative basis: Is it a National/State/University/Institute/Corporation/Private Trust museum?
   (b) On the basis of collection: Is it a local/regional/state/national?
4. How is the museum administered?
5. What are the sources of finance for the museum? Does the museum possess a building of its own?
7. Is the Museum exclusively an anthropological one or anthropology is one of the sections of the museum?

II. SPECIFIC INFORMATION STRICTLY IN RELATION TO THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECTION:

Objective:

What are the objectives behind the setting up of the anthropological section of the museum?

History:

Short general developmental history of the anthropological section right from the date of its establishment up to the present time pointing out the salient phases of development of the section in relation to the history of the museum itself.

III. PARTICULARS OF THE SECTION:

(a) Collection :

1. What are the sources of collection of ethnographic specimens of the museum? Are they by exploration, fieldwork purchase, donation, exchange and excavation?
2. Nature of collection of the anthropological section?
3. Geographical areas from where the collections have been made to ascertain whether the collections represent local/regional / state / Indian / International field.
4. People from whom the collections have been made to ascertain the range of collection from the ethnographic point of view:
   (i) Name of the tribes;
   (ii) Name of the communities of the craftsmen;
   (iii) Miscellaneous.
5. Total number of specimens in the section:

(b) Building :

1. Is the building suitable and adequate

for the exhibition and storage of the anthropological specimens?

2. Do you have sufficient storage space for reserve collection?

3. Do you have sufficient exhibition space in the galleries?

4. Measurement of the floor area of rooms used for:—

    (a) Exhibition galleries;

    (c) Storage.

(*c*) *Gallery and display* :

1. How many galleries are there for anthropology section ? What are they?

2. Do you have separate physical anthropological gallery and cultural anthropological gallery?

3. Do you use audio-visual materials like map, chart, models, photographs, diorama etc. for display in the gallery?

(*d*) *Staff* :

1. What is the composition of staff of the anthropological section of the museum? Mention their designations and specialization and pay scale.

(*e*) *Laboratory* :

1. Are there adequate laboratory facilities in the museum for the conservation of anthropological collections?

2. If not, what arrangement is being made for their conservation?

(*f*) *Library* :

1. Is there a library of the museum?

2. How many books are there on anthropology?

3. How many anthropological journals are subscribed?

(*g*) *Publication* :

1. Do you have any anthropological publications of your museum? What are they?

2. Does your museum publish any journal or bulletin?

3. If not, is there any journal or bulletin of any institute through which the news item of the museum is published?

4. Are there picture postcards, albums, models, photographs etc. of anthropological specimens available in the museum for sale?

(*h*) *Photography unit* :

1. Do you have photography unit for the supply of photographs in the museum-work?

2. Do you maintain photographic albums or loose photographs and slides on subjects of anthropological interest in the section?

(*i*) *Exhibition* :

1. Do you organise any
    (a) Temporary anthropological exhibition within the museum?
    (b) Special anthropological exhibition outside the museum?

(*j*) *Publicity* :

1. What arrangements have you made for publicity of anthropological section of the museum to attract public attention?

(*k*) *Educational Activites* :

1. What are the educational activities being carried out in the anthropological section of the museum?

(*l*) *Future scheme for development* :

1. What are the schemes for future development of the anthropological section of the museum?

APPENDIX II

List of Museums in India

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

Port Blair (14,037)	(AN)	Museum, Anthropological Survey of India.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Alampur (7,378)		Archaeological Site Museum.
Amravati		Archaeological Museum.
Guntur (187,122)		Medical College Museum.
Hyderabad (1,251,119)	M.IC.	Hyderabad Museum.
Hyderabad	IC.	Salar Jung Museum.
Hyderabad		Health Museum.
Kondapur		Archaeological Museum.
Madanapalle (24,386)		Madanapalle College Museum.
Nagarjunakonda	M.	Nagarjunakonda Museum.
Rajahmundry (130,002)		Museum of the Andhra Historical Society.
Tirupati (35,845)		Sri Venkateswara Museum.
Vijayawada (230,397)		Victoria Jubilee Museum.
Visakhapatnam (182,004)		Andhra Medical College Museum.

ASSAM

Gauhati (100,707)	(AN) M.	Assam State Museum.
Gauhati		Assam Forest Museum.
Gauhati		Commercial Museum, Gauhati University.
Gauhati	(A)	Anthropology Museum, —do—
Gauhati		Cottage Industries Museum.
Shillong (83.786)	(A)	Central Museum, NEFA.
Shillong	(AN)	Museum, Anthropological Survey of India.

BIHAR

Bodh Gaya (6,299)		Archaeological Museum.
Darbhanga (103,016)	M.	Chandradhari Museum.
Gaya (151,105)	M.	Gaya Museum.
Nalanda		Nalanda Museum.
Patna (364,594)	M.	Patna Museum.

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(M)—Institutional member of Museums Association of India.
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Ranchi (140,253)	(A)	Museum, Bihar Tribal Research Institute.
Ranchi	(AN)	Anthropology Museum, Ranchi University.
Vaisali		Vaisali Museum.

CHANDIGARH

Chandigarh (99,262)	(A)	Anthropology Museum, Panjab University.
Chandigarh		Geology and Geography Museum, —do—
Chandigarh		Government Museum and Picture Gallery.
Chandigarh		Zoology Museum, Panjab University.

DELHI

Delhi (2,359,408)		
Delhi		Archaeological Museum, Red Fort.
Delhi		Indian War Memorial Museum.
New Delhi	(A)	Anthropology-Museum, Delhi University.
New Delhi	IC.M.	Engineering Museum.
New Delhi	IC.	Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya.
New Delhi		Handicrafts Museum.
New Delhi		International Dolls' Museum.
New Delhi		Lady Hardinge Medical College Museum.
New Delhi	M.	Museum of Audio-visual Aids, N.I.A.E.
New Delhi		National Children's Museum.
New Delhi		National Gallery of Modern Art.
New Delhi	(A) IC.M.	National Museum.
New Delhi		Nehru Memorial Museum.
New Delhi		Permanent Exhibition of Building Materials, Nirman Bhavan.
New Delhi		Science Museum, National Physical Laboratory.
New Delhi		Tibet House Museum.
New Delhi	(AN)	Museum, Adimjati Sevak Sangh.

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad (1,206,001)		B. J. Medical College Museum.
—do—		Calico Museum of Textiles.
—do—	M.	Culture Centre Museum,
– do—		Gandhi Samarak Sangrahalaya, Sabarmati.
—do –	(AN)	Gujarat Vidyapeeth.
—do—	M.	Museum of Seth B. J. Institute of Learning & Research.
Amreli (34,699)	(A.) M.	Shri Girdharbhai Children's Museum.
Aundh	IC. M	Shri Bhavani Museum and Library.
Baroda (298,398)		Fateh Singh Museum.
—do—		Medical College Museum.
—do—	M.	Municipal Health Museum.
—do—	IC.	Museum of the University Department of Archaeology.

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—do—	IC. M.	Museum of the Museology Department.
—do—	(A). IC. M.	Museum and Picture Gallery, Sayaji Bagh.
Bhavnagar (176,473)		Barton Museum of Antiquities.
—do—	M.	Gandhi Samiti Mandir.
Bhuj (40,180)	M.	Kutch Museum.
Dharampur (9,780)	(A). M.	Lady Wilson Museum.
Jamnagar (148,572)	M.	Museum of Antiquities.
Junagadh (74,476)	(A). IC. M.	Junagadh Museum.
Prabhas Patan		Prabhas Patan Museum.
Rajkot (194,145)	M.	Watson Museum.
Surat (288,026)	IC. M.	Sardar Vallabbhai Patel Museum.
Vallabh Vidya Nagar (6,793)	M.	Museum of Art and Archaeology.

HARYANA

Rohtak (88,193)	M.	Haryana Prantiya Puratatva Sangrahalaya, Jhajjar.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Chamba (8,609)	(A).	Bhuri Singh Museum.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Jammu (102,738)		Dogra Art Gallery.
Srinagar (295,084)	(A.)	S. P. S. Government Museum.

KERALA

Ernakulam (117,253)		Zoology and Botany Museum, Maharaja's College.
Trichur (73,038)		The Archaeological Museum & Picture Gallery.
—do—		The State Museum and Zoological Gardens.
Trivandrum (302,214)		Government Art Gallery.
—do—	IC. (A).	Government Museum.
—do—		Sri Moolam Shastyabdapurti Memorial Institute Museum.

MAHARASHTRA

Ahmednagar (119,020)		Museum of History, Ahmednagar College.
Bombay (4,152,056)	(AN). M.	Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.
—do—		S. G. S. Medical College Museum.
—do—		St. Xavier's College Museum,
—do—		Victoria & Albert Museum, Victoria Gardens.
		Grant Medical College Museum.
Dhulia (98,893)		I.V.K. Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandal Museum.
Kolhapur (193,186)	M.	Kolhapur Museum.
Nagpur (690,302)	(A). IC. M.	Central Museum

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—do—	(AN)	Museum, Anthropological Survey of India.
Poona (737,426)	M.	Archaeology Museum, Deccan College.
Poona		Armed Forces Medical College Museum.
Poona		Army Museum.
Poona	M.	Bhartya Itihasa College Museum.
Poona		B.Jr Medical College Museum.
Poona	IC. M.	Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum.
Poona	IC.	Raja Kelkar Museum.
Sevagram		Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya.

MADHYA PRADESH

Bhalsa Viddisha		Vidisa Museum.
Bhopal (222,948)		Bhopal Central Museum.
Chhindwara (37,244)	(AN)	Tribal Research Institute Museum.
Dhar (28,325)	M.	District Archaeological Museum.
Gwalior (300,587)	M.	Archaeological Museum, Gwalior Fort.
Gwalior		State Museum, Jamna Bagh.
Indore (394,941)	M.	Central Museum.
Khajuraho		Archaeological Museum.
Nowgong (8,604)	M.	State Museum; Dhubela Palace.
Raipur (139,792)	M.	Mahant Ghasi Das Memorial Museum.
Sagar (104,676)		Archaeological Museum, University of Sagar.
Sanchi		Museum of Archaeology.
Sonagir		Digambar Jain Museum.
Shivpuri (28,681)		Regional Forest Training School Museum.

MADRAS

Annamalainagar (25,587)		Zoology Museum, Annamalai University.
Coimbatore (286,305)		Agricultural College Museum.
—do—		Gass Forest Museum.
Madras (1,729,141)		Central Industrial Museum.
Madras	M.	Fort St. George Museum.
Madras	(A).IC.M.	Government Museum and National Art Gallery.
Madras		Madras Medical College Museum.
Madras		Museum of the College of Engineering, Guindy.
Madras		Stanley Medical College Museum.
Madras		Victoria Technical Institute.
Madurai (424,810)	M.	Gandhi Memorial Museum.
Madurai		Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple Museum.
Mandopam Camp (6,257)		Central Marine Fisheries, Reference Museum.
Padmanabhapuram (14,491)		Museum of Antiquities.
Puddukkottia (50,488)	M.	Government Museum.
Srirangam (41,949)		Sriranganathaswani, etc. Devasthanam Museum.
Tanjore		The Tanjore Art Gallery, Palace Buildings.
Tambaram (34,329)		Zoological Museum, Madras Christian College.
Tiruchnapalli (249,862)		Natural History Museum of St. Joseph's College.

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MANIPUR

Imphal (67,717)	(AN)	State Museum.

MYSORE

Bangalore (1,206,961)	(AN)M.	Government Museum.
Bangalore		Central College Museum.
Bangalore		Visvesarya Industrial Technological Museum.
Bijapur (78,854)		Archaeological Museum.
Chitradurga-(33,336)		Local Antiquities Museum.
Dharwar (248,489)	M.	Kannada Research Institute Museum.
Hampi		Archaeological Museum.
Halebid		Archaeological Museum.
Kondapur		Archaeological Museum.
Mangalore (170,253)	M.	Government Museum, Srimanthi Bhavan, Bijai.
Mangalore		Mahatma Gandhi Museum, Canara High School.
Mysore (253,865)		University Medical College Museum.
Sri Rangapatna (11,423)		Tipu Sultan Museum.

NAGALAND

Kohima (7,246)	(A)	Nagaland State Museum.

ORISSA

Baripada (20,301)		Baripada Museum.
Belkhandi		Belkhandi Museum.
Bhubaneswar (38,211)	(A)	Orissa State Museum.
Bhubaneswar	(AN)	Tribal Research Institute Museum.
Bhubaneswar	(A)	Anthropology Museum, Utkal University.
Khiching		Khiching Museum.
Konarak		Archaeological Museum.

PUNJAB

Amritsar (398,047)		Central Sikh Museum.
Patiala (125,234)		Provincial Museum.

RAJASTHAN

Ahar		Archaeological Site Museum.
Ajmer (231,240)		Rajputana Museum.
Alwar (72,707)		Government Museum, Alwar.
Amber (6,932)		Archaeological Museum.
Bikaner (148,572)	M.	Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum.
Bharatpur (49,776)		State Museum.

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Bundi (26,478)		National Heritage Preservation Society Museum.
Jaipur (403,444)	(A) IC.	Government Central Museum.
Jaipur	IC.	Maharaja of Jaipur Museum.
Jhalawar (14,643)		Archaeological Museum.
Jodhpur (224,760)		Sadar Museum.
Kota (120,345)	IC.M.	Museum and Sarasvati Bhandar.
Sengaria (8,112)		Chhoturam Museum.
Sikar (50,636)		Sikar Museum.
Pilani (11,565)	IC.M.	Central Museum.
Udaipur (111,139)		Victoria Hall Museum (Rana Pratap Museum.)
Udaipur	(A)	Bharatiya Lok Kala Museum.

UTTAR PRADESH

Agra (508,680)		St. John's College Museum.
Aligarh (185,213)	M.	University Museum of Art and Culture., A.M. University.
Allahabad (430,730)	M.	Allahabad Museum.
Allahabad		University Museum.
Dehra Dun (156,341)		Geodetic Branch Museum, Survey of India.
Dehra Dun		Museum of the Forest Research Institute and Colleges.
Hardwar (58,513)	M.	Gurukula Museum, Gurukula Kangri.
Lucknow (655,673)		Museun of the Birbal Sahani Institute of Botany.
Lucknow		Provincial Hygiene Institute Museum.
Lucknow	(AN) IC. M.	State Museum.
Lucknow		University Museum.
Lucknow	(A)	Anthropology Museum, Lucknow University.
Mathura (116,959)	M.	Archaeological Museum.
Sarnath		Sarnath Museum.
Varanasi (485,083)		Bharat Kala Bhavan, Banaras Hindu University.

WEST BENGAL

Bankura (62,833)		Acharya Jogesh Chandra Purakriti Bhavan, Bishnupur.
Birbhum (1,345,389)		Kala-Bhavana Museum, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan.
Birbhum		Rabindra Sadana.
Burdwan (108,224)		Museum and Art Gallery, University of Burdwan.
Burdwan		Jargram Makhanlal Smiriti Pathagar.
Calcutta (2,927,289)		Academy of Fine Arts.
Calcutta	(A)	Anthropology Museum, University of Calcutta.
Calcutta	M.	Asutosh Museum of Indian Art, University of Calcutta.
Calcutta		Bangiya Sahitya Parishad Chitrasala.
Calcutta	(A)IC. M.	Birla Academy of Art and Culture.
Calcutta	IC.	Birla Industrial and Technological Museum.

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Calcutta		Birla Planetarium.
Calcutta		Calcutta National Medical Institute Museum.
Calcutta		Commercial Museum, Dept. of Geography, Calcutta University.
Calcutta		Crafts Museum.
Calcutta	(A)	Ethnographic Museum, Culture Research Institute.
Calcutta		Garden and Greenhouse of Royal Agri-Horticultural Soc.
Calcutta		Government Industrial and Commercial Museum.
Calcutta		Haraprasad Sastri Museum, Sanskrit College.
Calcutta	(A)IC	Indian Museum.
Calcutta		Jute Museum, Indian Council of Agri. Research.
Calcutta		Jute Technological Research Lab. Museum, ICAR.
Calcutta		Medical College, Anatomical and Pathological Museum.
Calcutta		Municipal Museum.
Calcutta		Museum of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
Calcutta		Museum of the Bengal Veterinary College.
Calcutta		Museum of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Inst.
Calcutta		Museum of the Deptt. of Zoology, Calcutta University.
Calcutta		Museum of the School of Tropical Medicine.
Calcutta		N.R. Sarkar Medical College Museum.
Calcutta		Netaji Museum.
Calcutta		Rabidra Bharati Museum.
Calcutta		R.G. Kar Medical College Museum.
Calcutta		State Archaeological Gallery.
Calcutta		Timber Museum.
Calcutta		Victoria Memorial Hall.
Darjeeling (40,651)		Himalayan Zoological Park.
Darjeeling		Himalayan Mountaineering Institute Museum.
Darjeeling		Lloyd Botanical Garden.
Darjeeling		Natural History Museum.
Darjeeling		Museum of the Dow Hill Forest School, Kurseong.
Hooghly (83,104)		Museum & Art Gallery Institute de Chandernagore.
Hooghly		Carey Museum & Library, Serampore College.
Hooghly		Amulya Pratnasala, Rajbalhat.
Howrah (512,598)		Ananda Nirketan Kitisala, Nabasan.
Howrah		Sarat Smriti Sangrahasala.
Jalpaiguri (48,738)		Akshoy Kumar Moitraya Historical Museum, N. B. University.
Malda (1,11,138)		Malada Museum.
Midnapur (59,532)		Museum of Hamilton High School, Tamluk.
Midnapur		Museum of the Midnapur District Library.
Midnapur		Vidyasagar Smriti Bhavan Sagrahasala, Midnapur.
Murshidabad (16,990)		Murshidabad District Museum, Jaiganj.
Nadia(1,397,986)		Museum, Dept. of Agriculture, Kalyani University.

Nadia	Museum, Dept. of Botany, Kalyani University.
Nadia	Museum, Dept. of Zoology, Kalyani University.
24 Parganas (4,282,958)	Commercial Museum, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya.
24 Parganas	Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Barrackpur.
24 Parganas	Gurusaday Museum, Thakurpukur, Joka.
24 Parganas	Museum of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Stn.
24 Parganas	Rishi Bankim Library & Museum, Kanthalpara
24 Parganas	Bidhan Sangrahasala, Barackpore.

APPENDIX III

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Jamna Bagh,
Moti Mahal, Lashkar,
Gwalior (M.P.)

Lord Reay Maharashtra
Industrial Museum, (4502)
Ghole Road,
Poona - 5.

The Director, (3614)
Salar Jung Museum,
Hyderabad - 2
(A.P.)

The Curator, (4651)
Museum & Saraswati Bhandar,
Kota,
Rajasthan.

Director of Arch. & Museum, (4131)
Hyderabad.

Curator, (4652)
Junagadh Mnseum,
Sakkar Bag,
Junagadh,
(Gujarat.)

The Director, (4653)
Museum & Picture Gallery,
Sayaji Park,
Baroda.

Birla Industrial &
Technological Museum, (2453)
19 A Gurusaday Road,
Calcutta - 19

Director, (4449)
Indian Museum,
27, Jawaharlal Nehru Road,
Calcutta - 13.

Curator, (4858)
Ananda Niketan Kirtishala,
Nabasan, P. O. Bagnan,
Dist. *Howrah,*
West Bengal.

Curator, (4859)
Himalayan Mountaineering Institute.
Jawahar Parbat,
Darjeeling,
(West Bengal.)

Secretary,
Gandhi Smark Sangrahalaya Samiti,
Gandhi Memorial Museum,
Rajghat,
New Delhi - 1

Deputy Director,
Birla Academy of Art and Culture,
108-109, Southern Avenue,
Calcutta - 29.

SUPPORTING MEMBERS

Director of Museums & Zoos, (3611)
Trivandrum-1.

Director, (2862)
National Museum,
Janpath,
New Delhi-11.

Director, (4654)
State Museum,
Lucknow.

Director, (3203)
Maharaja of Jaipur Museum,
City Palace,
Jaipur.

Visvesvaraya Industrial and
Technological Museum, (3851)
Kasturba Road,
Bangalore-1.

Director of Museum, (3856)
Government Museum,
Egmore,
Madras-8.

Head,
Department of Museology,
M.S. University of Baroda,
Museum Building,
Sayaji Park,
Baroda-5.